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C & D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY  
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,  
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland  
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 186

July 9, 1966

No. 4508

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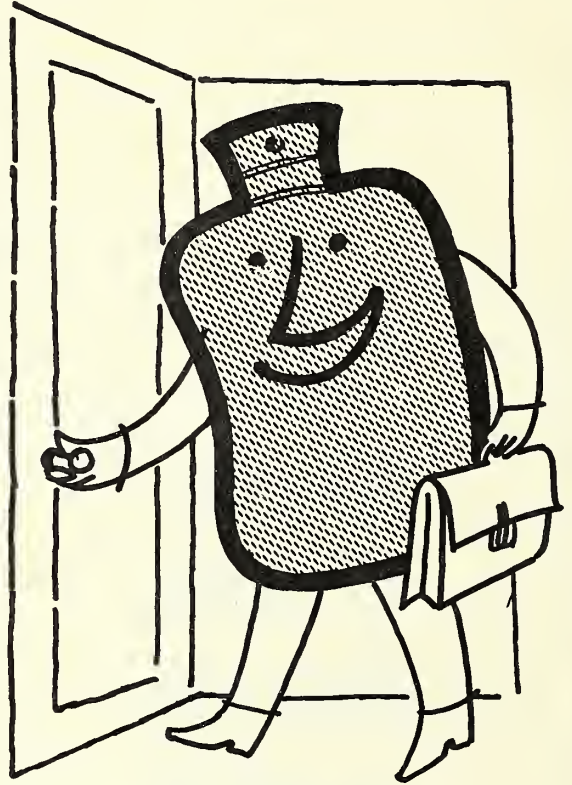
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# C & D

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 186

JULY 9, 1966

No 4508.

## Society to Appeal

### DECISION AFTER HIGH COURT RULING

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is appealing against the decision in the High Court on June 23 that the motion approved at the Society's Special meeting at the Albert Hall in July 1965 constitutes a restraint of trade and is not within the Charter objects of the Society (see *C. & D.*, July 2, p.4).

The decision to appeal was taken at a Council meeting on July 6. The High Court judgment was given by Mr. Justice Pennycuik on an action brought against the Society by Mr. R. C. M. Dickson (a director, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.).

### Private-scheme Drugs

#### SUPPORT FROM 6,000 DOCTORS

SIX thousand doctors (a quarter of all general practitioners), so far have paid £10 each to join Independent Medical Services, Ltd., whose private family-doctor and drugs-for-private-patients schemes (see *C. & D.*, April 9, p. 347 and May 14, p. 467), were inaugurated on July 1. The company's chairman (Dr. I. M. Jones) said on June 29 that over 300 contracts had been signed and that each day brought more acceptances. A prepared statement issued by Dr. Jones emphasised that doctors could be free to dispense their own medicines while '... many doctors may prefer to do some dispensing themselves and use the I.M.S. pharmaceutical service for some of their practice. There is no barrier to this arrangement.' Under the I.M.S. arrangement prescriptions would be issued on special forms for dispensing by the patient's pharmacist. Asked if the schemes would not lead to an increase in dispensing by doctors, who would be responsible for the patient's drug costs, Dr. Jones thought it unlikely, because doctors in that event would be obliged to employ ancillary staff.

### Purchase Tax

**MORE "ESSENTIAL" DRUGS EXEMPTED**  
THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made the Purchase Tax (No. 4) Direction, 1966, which temporarily exempts further "essential" drugs and medicines from purchase tax. The following additions and extension to the entries contained in the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 1) Order, 1966, are operative from June 30; the equivalent proprietary product, where known, is in brackets (next column):—

#### HEAD II

Allopurinol [Zyloric];  
Danthron, mixed with poloxalkol [Dorbanex];

6 alpha Fluoro-11 beta, 21-dihydroxy-16 alpha-methylpregna-1, 4-diene-3, 20-dione, mixed with its caproate and with the hexachlorophane salt of clemizole [Ultralanum];

Fluphenazine oenanthatate [Moditen]  
Ibufenac [Dytransin];  
Methallibure, prepared for veterinary use;

Oxazepam [Serenid];  
Trimeprazine tartrate mixed with citric acid, guaiphenesin, ipecacuanha liquid extract, menthol, phenylpropanolamine hydrochloride and sodium citrate [Vallex];

Trimipramine, and its maleate [Surmontil];

#### HEAD III

4', 5-Dibromosalicylanilide mixed with 3, 4', 5-tribromosalicylanilide, prepared for veterinary use;

In Head II the entry relating to guaiphenesin is amended to: Guaiphenesin, whether or not mixed with N-methylephedrine hydrochloride [Pulmodrine].

### Photographic Equipment

#### HIGHER SALES IN 1965

THE total value of deliveries of photographic goods was 16 per cent. higher in the fourth quarter of 1965 than in the corresponding period of 1964; home deliveries increased by 10 per cent. and exports by 25 per cent. There were marked increases in deliveries of cine cameras and image projectors, according to the Board of Trade's *Business Monitor*.

In 1965 as a whole the value of deliveries of photographic equipment including sensitised materials and document copying machines was £88,370,000, which represents an increase of 12 per cent. over the previous year, after allowing for the wider coverage.

For the home market, deliveries of cine cameras in 1965 recovered slightly

from the decline of the previous three years. Miniature-camera deliveries continued to increase rapidly, and upward trends continued in deliveries of image projectors and film. Only photographic cameras, other than miniature, showed a significant decline.

On the export side, cine cameras showed a sharp recovery in 1965, and film deliveries continued to increase. Exports of photographic cameras, other than miniature, continued to decline, and cine-projectors fell sharply. There was little change in exports of miniature cameras.

### Fire at Brentwood

#### FLASK COMPONENTS DESTROYED

AS a result of a fire at the Brentwood factory of Thermos, Ltd., on July 5, production of Thermos brand vacuum ware will be delayed during the next few weeks. The fire destroyed mainly stores containing components and finished products and also the plastics moulding department. It is planned that outside moulders will take over the production of most of their plastic components. Mr. Clifford Steadman (managing director) stated that without a doubt the action of the fire brigade prevented the fire totally consuming the factory and he, and every employee,



**WHAT PRICE PRESTIGE?** The former headquarters of the National Pharmaceutical Union at Queen Square, London, W.C.1, empty now for some months, finds no tenants yet as a "prestige headquarters building".



owes a debt to their efficiency. Based on his survey of the damage, he saw no reason why the production of vacuum flask refills should not recommence within approximately one week.

## 'Hangover' Treatments

### COUNCIL'S ADVICE TO PHARMACISTS

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has issued a statement advising pharmacists not to support preparations for the treatment of "hangovers". The Council says:—

In March 1961 the Council issued a statement concerning a preparation which was being offered for sale for the purpose of counteracting the undesirable effects of alcoholic beverages. Pharmacists were advised not to stock or sell any preparation for which such a claim was made. A new product nationally advertised under a name which suggests such a claim is now being offered solely for the treatment of the after-effects of alcohol—in common parlance "hangover". In view of the possibilities of abuse or misuse the Council reiterates its advice to pharmacists not to give their support to preparations of this kind.

## Essential Oils

### CONFERENCE IN LONDON

AN international conference on "Essential Oils Production in Developing Countries" is being held in London, May 15-19, 1967. The conference, which is being organised by the Tropical Products Institute of the Ministry of the Overseas Development, will cover all aspects of the production and marketing of essential oils. The Institute points out that the number of places for delegates will be limited, and it may be necessary to admit by invitation only. Persons willing to present papers to the conference or who would like to receive invitations to attend are asked to write to the Director, Tropical Products Institute, 56 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

## Family Expenditure

### LESS ON MEDICINES IN 1965

FIRST results of the Family Expenditure Survey carried out by the Ministry of Labour in 1965 show that the average amount spent each week on medicines and surgical goods fell by threepence to 2s. 1d. from the 1964 figure. Figures published in the June *Ministry of Labour Gazette* give the following comparisons:—

	1964 s. d.	1965 s. d.
Medicines and surgical goods	2 4	2 1
Toilet requisites, cosmetics, etc.	3 11	4 3
Optical and photographic goods	1 1	1 6
Medical, dental and nursing fees	1 4	1 3

The figures are based on a survey of 3,392 households. Average weekly household income was £24 12s. 9d.

## Travellers' Association

### ANNUAL CONFERENCE

A CALL for the repeal of the legislation prohibiting tax relief on legitimate

business entertainment, including a request to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to introduce a reasonable minimum amount of entertainment on which tax relief would be granted (say £250 a year) was made at the recent annual conference of United Commercial Travellers' Association. 400 members attended. Sir Tatton Brinton was appointed *President*; Mr. K. J. Harbour (Midland area manager, Durham Raw Materials, Ltd.), *Chairman*; and Mr. P. Jones (representative G. H. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd), *Vice-chairman*.

## Chemists' Retail Sales

### BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

THE index of retail sales by chemists and photographic dealers in May was 122 (average monthly sales in 1961=100), an increase of 5 per cent. over the same period a year earlier. Figures recently issued by the Board of Trade also reveal the following indices for the month:—

Independent retailers	118 (+9 per cent.)
Multiple retailers	128 (+3 per cent.)
Co-operative societies	111 (-2 per cent.)

The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

## IRISH BREVITIES

### THE REPUBLIC

MR. R. J. POWER (a member Council, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) has been reappointed a member of the National Health Council.

THE president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. J. P. O'Donnell), vice-president (Mr. M. L. Cashman), Council members Messrs. H. P. Corrigan, O. J. Kennelly, and F. Loughman, and the registrar (Mr. J. G. Coleman) met the Minister for Health (Mr. O'Malley) and officials of his Department on June 22 for discussions on the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts.

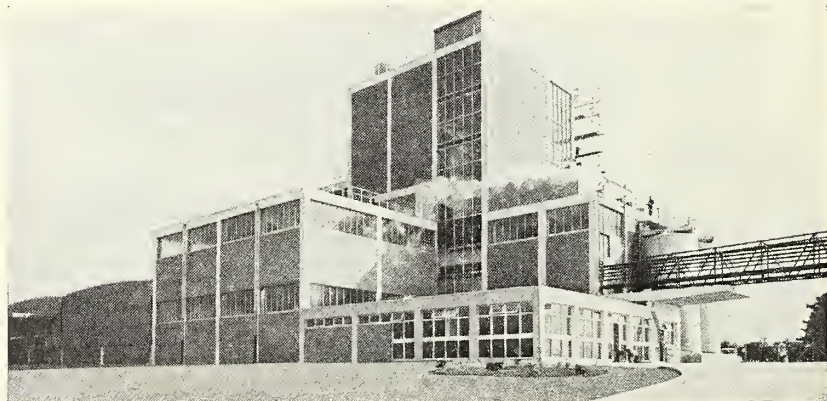
## NEWS IN BRIEF

THE *Board of Trade Journal* for July 8 carried information about relief from import duty on goods necessarily imported for the export trade.

In an early-morning smash-and-grab raid on the pharmacy of Campkins Chemists, Ltd., 117 High Street, Huntingdon, recently a quantity of photographic equipment was stolen from the display stands.

THE Board of Trade announced on June 30 that there was no need to take action on an application submitted in November 1965, for anti-dumping duties, to be levied on polyvinyl chloride imported from Italy, Japan and Norway. The application referred to certain PVC suspension polymers.

THE Import Duties (General) (No. 4) Order 1966, effective July 1, provides that no import duty shall be charged on goods which have been consigned from the Republic of Ireland and have either been grown, produced or manufactured there. It also removes the import duty on shelled almonds.



**MILK-DRYING PLANT OPENED:** A new £500,000 milk-drying plant at Lough Egish, co. Monaghan, was officially opened for Glaxo Foods (Ireland), Ltd., Lough Egish, co. Monaghan, by Ireland's Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries (Mr. C. J. Haughey, T.D.). Millions of gallons of skim milk every year will be dried and exported to England for use in the manufacture of nutritional products. Seated at the opening are (front row): Mr. O. F. Morgan (chairman of the company), Sir Alan Wilson (chairman, Glaxo Group, Ltd.), Messrs. C. J. Haughey, T.D. (Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries), J. P. O'Donnell (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), D. J. O'Sullivan (sales director of the company). At rear, Sir Harry Jephcott (honorary president, Glaxo Group, Ltd.), Messrs. W. J. McHugh (managing director of the company) and J. G. Coleman (registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland).





DR. D. W. Kent-Jones, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., has been appointed *Chairman* of the council of the British Industrial Biological Research Association.

A GRANT of £12,000 from the Wellcome Trust in London will provide laboratory accommodation at University College Hospital Medical School for research into the causes of respiratory distress in newborn infants.

## SPORT

### GOLF

**IRISH CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY.** Members of the Society and of the Ulster Chemists' Association engaged in friendly rivalry at Dundalk on June 29. The match was followed by a reunion supper in the local clubhouse. The Ulstermen took five of the six prizes, Mr. T. Hogan being the only winner for the Society by taking the class B event. The presidents of both organisations (Messrs. Don Montereef (Ulster) and F. Reen (Irish), were present and the prizes were presented by Dundalk pharmacist Mr. Bob Magnier. *Results: Class A*, D. H. Coffey (8), 39; B. Robinson (9), 38½; T. Bogue (7), 34½. *Class B*, B. T. Hogan (15), 35½; P. McBride (20), 33½; T. T. Murphy (18), 33.

**LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY.** The president's day meeting was held at the South Herts golf club on June 29. Mr. R. H. Davies (president) presented a set of cut glass tumblers and goblets to the winner of the medal competition and the prize for the bogey competition was a silver cup presented by Morny, Ltd. The cup is kept by the winner and a new one presented each year. *Results: President's putter and prize (medal)*, G. T. Morson (12), net 70; *Hepburn shield*, R. L. Taylor (24), net 72. *Morny cup (bogey)*, G. Roberts (13), 2 down. Other good scores were: J. A. Bennett (12), 72 in the medal competition; E. D. S. Offord (representing Morny, Ltd.) (18), 74; E. S. Jobling (9), 75. The president also held a putting competition in the evening, presenting a box of golf balls, which again was won by Mr. G. T. Morson.

**SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY.** Two prizes, the Verona Trophy (stableford) and Phil Thorp putter were competed for at Tandridge golf club on June 19. *Results: Verona Trophy*, 1, S. G. Mote (Leatherhead), 36 points; 2, S. M. Hutchinson (Royal Blackheath), 35 points; 3, W. E. Foster (Woodcote Park), 33 points. *Phil Thorp putter*, B. Dunning (Addington Court), 70 nett. *Scratch to Fourteen Handicap prize* C. J. Martin (Ifield), 32 points, *Fifteen and Over Handicap prize*, H. V. Powell (Woodcote Park), 32 points (better score on last nine holes). *Best Score on First Nine Holes*, S. Bodfish (Richmond Park). *Best Score on Last Nine Holes*, A. Green (Society member). *Visitors' prize*, G. Howell (Banstead Downs), 32 points.

### BOWLS

**ULSTER CHEMISTS' BOWLING ASSOCIATION** and **SCOTTISH CHEMISTS' BOWLING ASSOCIATION.** The two Associations played their annual match for the Rexall Cup at Mount Vernon green, Glasgow, on June 29, the Ulster chemists winning by the close margin of two shots. Teams were:—*Ulster*, (1) T. G. Ellis, W. McConnell (captain), W. McNally, S. T. McIlroy. (2) J. McCullough, G. Hamilton, C. Boyd, A. Steen. (3) H. Baird, N. Robinson, R. Watson, C. S. Ritchie. (4) T. Gray, J. H. McKeague, A. E. Atkinson, S. Magowan. *Scotland*, (1) A. Bruce, A. Pepper, W. Graham, D. Dick (captain). (2) A. Bryce, J. B. Fowler, A. Elliott, D. Bernard. (3) E. Menzies, A. Shaw, W. Dickson, P. Emslie. (4) E. Devine, J. Turnbull, A. K. Patrick, A. McKinlay. *Scores: Ulster*, S. T. McIlroy, 25; A. Steen, 20; C. S. Ritchie, 7; S. Magowan, 11, Total 63. *Scotland*, D. Dick, 8; D. Bernard, 10; P. Emslie, 29; A. McKinlay, 14. Total, 61. At the conclusion of the game Mr. Prior (Rexall Drug Co., Ltd.) presented the cup to Mr. W. McConnell the Ulster captain.

# TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

by Xrayser

## Ethics

For some thirty years pharmacy has been struggling valiantly to come to terms with itself. Its governing body has been alert to the changing scene in the fields of science and medicine. With commendable appreciation of the ever-widening horizons, the Pharmaceutical Society has consistently advanced its educational standards to ensure that the new entrant to the register is, at the time of qualification, fully conversant with the substances for which he must assume responsibility — their chemistry, their properties, their form of presentation, their effects and side-effects, and their dosage. The potent nature of many of the newer drugs demands, as never before in the history of medicine, the most stringent control, care, and concentration. Pharmacists are well aware of their heavy responsibilities in that regard, and the passing years have witnessed a growing realisation that professional responsibility is not a matter for the individual alone. There must be a corporate and, as nearly as possible, a standard appreciation of that responsibility, which incorporates much more than simply observing the nation's laws. That has been recognised in pharmacy for a long time, and the desire has taken shape gradually over the past three decades in the form of a written Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct. The statement has been slowly and painstakingly forged on the democratic anvil of representative meetings, and it has sought to secure an atmosphere consistent with the rising standards of education and the growth of professional responsibility. At no time has material gain been its inspiration. And now, the intention to introduce another clause, following a motion of the Council to a general meeting a year ago has, for the time being, had to be abandoned following a decision in the Courts, for although it has been held that the Society's motion did not conflict with the terms of its Charter, it did constitute "unreasonable restraint of trade." What might be considered to be reasonable restraint is beyond the lay mind, but it appeared, to the uninitiated, that some of the arguments suggested that there is no barrier in any direction.

## Traditionals

It has seemed to many that, with the passing of the years, the atmosphere in which pharmacy is conducted has deteriorated; that the person seeking medicine may have cause to question how seriously his mission is regarded if he finds himself surrounded by articles which have no connection with the direct purpose of his visit. It is true that there are "traditional" goods which have come to be associated with pharmacy, many of them for good and sufficient historical reasons. Prescription books of a century or more ago — even before the advent of the Pharmaceutical Society — show entries for face lotions and creams, hair lotions, tooth powders and hand lotions, and it was not unnatural that, with the emergence of the factory, the machine should supervene, as it has done in the production of pharmaceuticals. But surely there is little wrong with an expressed desire on the part of a substantial number in a professional body to seek limits to an apparently insatiable appetite to extend the range of goods sold, for many of its members do not feel the urge to compete with non-pharmaceutical concerns in the sale of non-pharmaceutical goods. It might be thought that, in opposing the Council motion, the large multiple organisation was influenced more by its position *vis-a-vis* the big stores than in any pharmaceutical aspect, and it is not unreasonable to assume that that was the underlying motive. It was implicit in the plaintiff's case.

## Appeal

I note that the Society is considering an appeal. In the meantime, the excellent work started thirty years ago must not be allowed to falter because of one hurdle that has not yet been cleared. The public interest, which was not an issue in the case, will eventually have to be faced, and I cannot feel that the serious matter of illness and its treatment can continue indefinitely to be conducted in an atmosphere which might suggest that medicines are of less account than handbags or picnic-baskets.



# Branded Tablets to Bear Identity Marks

## ASSOCIATION EXPECTS 100% SUPPORT FOR VOLUNTARY SCHEME

TAKING its cue from proposals that are understood to be included in draft legislation governing drug control and safety, the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry is encouraging member companies to include on every branded tablet and capsule a mark of identity.

Some members — as users of the *C. & D. Guide to New Medicaments* will have noted—have been prompt to implement the new policy. Others, because they market few tablets or capsules, are rather slower to act. Still others have been finding difficulty in working out coding systems. But the Association expects 100 per cent. co-operation in due course. A conference and exhibition to bring into prominence the Association's major policy decision were staged in London on June 30.

The conference was presided over by Mr. John Lumley, chairman of group B (prescription medicine manufacturers) of the Association. Guest speaker was Dr. Roy Goulding (director of the National Poisons Information Service).

### Work Surveyed

DR. GOULDING, in a brief survey of the work of the Service said:

'In the practice of therapeutics it is a great convenience to be able to realise at once whatever the patient is taking. Ideally, a complete medical record should always be available. My own particular interest is dealing with those people, especially children, who have taken tablets or capsules inadvertently. The habit on such occasions is not to preserve the container or label, assuming that it is the correct one. A few of the offending objects may still be retrievable from the mouth, or clasped in the hand, albeit a little wet and sticky. What are they? The doctor, called to the scene, wants to act at once. He may think of telephoning us at the Service. If he does, there is little that we can do by way of advice unless he can tell us what the substance is.

In the first twelve months of its active existence the Poisons Information Service dealt with about 2,000 calls. Over 1,000 were in respect of children, nearly 600 had to do with adults and for the remainder we had no idea. Among the substances responsible, medicines figured in nearly 800 cases. Of the fatalities, twenty-six were due to medicines and a mere two to other materials in the home. In the following year the turnover had increased by more than fifty per cent. Medicines and domestic requisites were conspicuous as the agents responsible and, out of a total of fifty-four fatalities, no less than thirty-nine deaths were from medicines.

'It must be admitted,' said Dr. Goulding, 'that our experience may be unrepresentative. Doctors approach us only when they are uncertain what to do themselves. So there is a great

deal of poisoning, both fatal and non-fatal, about which we hear only indirectly. Another large group is due to barbiturates and allied drugs (the antidepressants are coming progressively more to our notice) and also to salicylates like aspirin. Prevention is very much of a theme with us. If we could work ourselves out of the poisoning business and turn to other activities we should be delighted.' To what extent would the rapid and exact recognition of solid dose forms conspire to that end? Would it truly help in saving life? This was something for which he was not prepared to make extravagant claims. The protection afforded might be comparatively small. But every single life, especially of a child, was precious.



Mr. John Lumley (chairman of the Association's group B) explains the policy. At his right is Dr. Goulding, at his left Mr. G. N. Henderson (Association's information officer).

'In prevention, other measures are important. The public should realise that all effective medicines are dangerous, and always respected and handled as such. They should be kept in properly closed containers and well out of the reach of youngsters who have no better understanding. The contents, moreover, should be declared on the label. I am strongly averse to such terms as "The Mixture," "The Tablets," "The Capsules," "The Ointment" — the more so if all that follows is an imprecise rejoinder "To be taken as directed". I am even more strongly opposed to tablets looking much like sweets. Indeed, I would go so far as to plead that, far from being palatable, all medicines should taste nasty. There is a big job to be done in persuading the public, and above all the young, that medicine swallowing should not be regarded as a panacea and adopted as a habit or reflex action. It should always be, so far as practicable, a specific, deliberate and occasional act, not to be perpetuated. I am sure that the schools as well as, if not more so than, the parents have a responsibility for educa-

ting the young into a properly cautious attitude towards all drugs. But even when all that has been achieved, accidents will still beset us. That is where the ready identification of tablets, capsules and the like can save much anxiety, spare a great deal of trouble, and safeguard our patients.

'If that is accepted, how do we go about it?' In an authoritarian society the State would draw up a systematic and comprehensive scheme and direct that everyone should follow it. In Britain, on the other hand, private enterprise prevailed. In the past there had been a reluctance on the part of the pharmaceutical industry to embark on anything like a thoroughgoing identification policy, lest it should prove "the thin end of the wedge," leading to governmental impositions and even prescribing by codes. But surely it was better that the industry should make the move than wait for the Government to act.'

For his own part, Dr. Goulding did not care what methods were used, whether codes, colours, shapes, stripes or even tassels, so long as they worked. He would welcome any arrangements that would spare him a confrontation with collections of white tablets, a bag of sugar-coated ones, or even beautiful red ones. Probably, in the first instance, each firm should fashion its own method. But to obviate duplication, overlapping and confusion there must be a central clearing house to act as a co-ordinating centre. He was not unmindful of the separate and special provision that must be made for what were called standard products. At the end he wanted to be presented with one small compendium that embodied all the answers. He would deprecate a collection of folders, cards, and brochures emanating from each and every firm.

### Exhibition

The exhibition showed the history of tablet making up to the present day and the way in which progress in solid-dose-form identification is closely linked with it. A number of methods of tablet identification were demonstrated, including the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Tablet and Capsule Identification Guide which was shown as 'essentially a system of narrowing down the range of possibilities according to characteristics of colour, size, coating, shape in plan, shape in elevation, level of mark or marks'. So was the *Medindex* Guide to the Identification of Solid Dose Forms, featuring, in the current edition, 405 products of twenty-one companies.

The promoters of the exhibition also drew attention to the identification cabinet produced for the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board by Mr. Gareth Hughes, M.P.S. (see *C. & D.*, June 11, p. 593) and showed examples of markings and labellings adopted by member companies of the Association.



## IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE House of Lords on June 30 discussed the incidence of drug taking by young people. VISCOUNT AMORY wanted to know how widespread among youngsters was the habit of taking 'the milder form of pills such as "purple hearts"' and how frequently the use of such drugs led to the taking of more serious types. He also asked what were the main sources through which youngsters obtained supplies and whether any single authority was charged with the responsibility of keeping the subject under study. LORD DERWENT thought that the real trouble was that the control of drugs came under two Acts: the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1965, which he understood was virtually impossible to amend in a hurry because the schedule was governed by international agreement, and the Drugs (Prevention and Misuse) Act, 1964, of which not enough use, he declared, was being made. Drugs that presented danger, even if the danger was not actually proved, he said, could be included on the schedule to that Act 'before we are in a position to prove or disprove that they are likely to corrupt young people.' LORD SEGAL insisted that the means and machinery for controlling the problem were available and were being adequately used. He would like to see an absolute prohibition on all doctors of prescribing heroin for any new patients. He asked that doctors who prescribed excessive amounts of amphetamine drugs should not be banned from doing so. He was beginning to come to the view that addicts of the amphetamine group of drugs, who needed them in large quantities, ought to be admitted to special homes for treatment.

LORD STONHAM (Under Secretary, Home Office) said the proportion of young people who used drugs was still small, and in a number of provincial cities the police had no evidence of significant trafficking or misuse. The latest figures for heroin addiction emphasised the significance of the conclusions of the Interdepartmental Committee on Drug Addiction that the increase had been caused by over-prescribing of heroin and cocaine by a few doctors, and that there was a pressing need for new control measures. Much work had been done on the Committee's recommendations for new controls, but some involved complicated provisions that must be worked out in consultation with the doctors. Inquiries had already been made of the trade, selected police forces, the prison and other services with relevant knowledge of the 1964 Act to ascertain whether that Act could be usefully strengthened. There had been a marked increase in forcible thefts from warehouses and pharmacies. Those were sources of supply of illicit drugs, and problems of security in such premises should be closely considered. The problem of cannabis, which was not a narcotic but an intoxicant, was that trafficking and con-

sumption appeared to be growing throughout the world. The Home Secretary was considering whether LSD 25 and similar hallucinogenic substances should be controlled under the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964, and he hoped to take a decision shortly.

### Sodium Chlorate

MR. H. E. HOOSON asked the Home Secretary on June 30 what steps had been taken to minimise the possibility of sodium chlorate in powdered form being used by children to create home-made explosives. MISS ALICE BACON (Minister of State, Home Office) replied that the trade was encouraged to adopt suitable safeguards such as labelling, and to exercise care before selling the substance to young people. However, the Home Secretary proposed to ask his Standing Advisory Committee on Dangerous Substances to consider so soon as he could whether any further action might usefully be taken.

### Medical Schemes

A proposal by MR. M. MACMILLAN on June 30 that a clause should be inserted in the Finance Bill giving income-tax relief to people paying into contractual medical insurance schemes, the relief to be at the rate applied to insurance policies, was defeated by 160 to 84.

### Independent Health Schemes

MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health), replying to a question by Mr. L. Pavitt on July 4, said that there was 'no necessity for any patient to join a private scheme of any kind in order to obtain proper medical care'. He promised to watch the position carefully and added, 'I would deplore any diversion of the doctor's time to private patients which meant reduction in the time available for National Health Service patients'.

MISS M. PIKE said that many of the schemes were of value because they provided an alternative for the patient. MR. ROBINSON replied that medical manpower was limited and if private patient schemes took disproportionately more of the doctor's time there would be less for the National Health Service.

### Irradiation of Food

MR. ROBINSON on July 4 announced that he intended to introduce regulations under the Food and Drugs Acts to prohibit the irradiation of food and food products intended for human consumption.

### A Committee's Constitution

MR. H. HUGHES asked the Minister of Health on July 4 to make sure that members of the Advisory Committee on Drug Addiction were neither addicts nor partial to addiction. Mr. Robinson said that members were 'carefully chosen' after appropriate consultation.

### Prescriptions

MR. T. L. IREMONGER asked the

Minister of Health what annual sum was represented by 50 per cent of the proceeds of a shilling charged for each N.H.S. prescription. Mr. Robinson on July 4, replied, at present levels of prescribing just over £6.5 million in England and Wales.

### Niacin Tablets

MR. IREMONGER also asked the Minister about the use of niacin (nicotinic acid) in the treatment of schizophrenia. What approaches was he making to drug manufacturers to encourage them to make tablets available in the requisite strength ( $\frac{1}{2}$  gm.) as they were in Canada and the United States? Mr. Robinson replied 'None'. He had been advised that there was no substantial evidence that niacin cured schizophrenia. The drug, however, was available under N.H.S., and he knew of no difficulty regarding the strength of the tablet.

### Prices and Incomes Bill

The Prices and Incomes Bill which was presented and read for the first time on July 4 requires (among other things) notice to be given of price, pay or dividend increases and seeks powers to enforce a temporary standstill in prices or charges.

### Prescribing of Contraceptive Tablets

DR. WINSTANLEY, M.P., asked the Minister of Health on July 4 to state whether or not a N.H.S. doctor who refused to issue a prescription for a contraceptive pill on conscientious grounds would or would not be regarded as being in breach of his terms of service. Would he arrange for the patients of such doctors to be able to receive prescriptions from other NHS doctors without having to transfer from their own doctors' lists?

MR. ROBINSON—No. I am sure that such a doctor would not be in breach of his terms of service. But a doctor who does not wish to prescribe these contraceptives or appliances may himself refer the patient to another doctor or a clinic.

## LEGAL REPORTS

### A Wrong Pickup

AT Skipton, Yorks, magistrates' court on July 1, Eric Goldsbrough and Keigh Thomas Williams, Bradford, were fined £75 each after being jointly charged with breaking into Irving's Chemists, Sheep Street, Skipton, and stealing spirits and other articles to a value of £150. An inspector said the shop was entered by slates being taken from the roof. The following day detective officer Pickup, Bradford city police, received a telephone call at home. The caller, who really wanted 'Mr. Jack Pickup who used to live in Manchester Road, and who knows Charlie' offered 'gear from a job at Skipton.' A rendezvous was made, and though a chase became necessary when Goldsbrough spotted that Pickup was a police officer, the two criminals were caught.

### Product to be treated as 'Ethical'

IN the High Court, London, on July 5, Stiefel Laboratories (U.K.), Ltd., Bed-



ford Square, W.1, undertook not to promote hair or scalp preparations under the trade mark Polytar in any other manner than as an "ethical" product. The undertaking will subsist until trial of a pending action that is being brought against the company by Therachemie Chemisch-Therapeutische, G.m.b.H., Dusseldorf, Western Germany, and Lambert Chemical Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants. Mr. Vivian Price, for the two plaintiff companies, told Mr. Justice Goff that the action concerned alleged infringement of trade mark and passing-off. It would be necessary to cross-examine witnesses, and it had, therefore, been agreed not to proceed with a claim for interim relief pending trial, but to bring the action to trial as quickly as possible. Mr. A. Kynric Lewis, for Stiefel Laboratories (U.K.), Ltd., confirmed that they would give the undertaking until trial.

## N.P.U. GROUP OF COMPANIES

### Annual meeting

HIGHLIGHT of the annual meetings of the National Pharmaceutical Union group of companies, held in London on June 28, was the presentation of the first annual report of N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd. Chairman of the company (Mr. J. O. Bond) referred, at a meeting to shareholders, to the difficulties the corporation tax system presented to a holdings company. The company was investigating how the system would affect the way in which capital was raised, the types of security invested in and the possibility of opening a repayable deposit scheme that might be attractive to members and advantageous to the company. Declaring the share dividend at 7½ per cent. (before tax), Mr. Bond remarked upon the commercial asset inherent in the considerable proportion of the N.P.U. membership holding shares.

### N.P.U., Ltd.

Reporting as chairman of N.P.U., Ltd., Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst said that much progress had been made with the N.P.U. products scheme, with staff training programmes and with sponsoring the formation of the Pharmacy Assistants' Training Board. Commenting on the annual report (see *C. & D.*, June 18, p. 602) Mr. S. Simons suggested improvements to the presentation and packaging of some items, and expressed concern at a 'leakage' of N.P.U. products to a drug store. Replying, the immediate past-chairman of the marketing policy committee (Mr. G. T. M. David), said that the suggested changes had already received attention, as members would shortly see for themselves. There was evidence that the product leakage had originated from a member, and the lapse was being vigorously followed up. The secretary (Mr. J. Wright) told Mr. S. Bubb that the newly agreed National Joint Industrial Council salary scales for retail pharmacy were well below the rates paid in many instances; they were, of course, minimum rates and were intended to be exceeded whenever necessary or desirable. There were no plans to advance large sums of money to mem-

### "Purple Hearts" Transactions

At Bradford city court on July 2, two youths were alleged to have admitted selling "purple heart" tablets. John Damien Greenwood, Bradford, who pleaded guilty to being in unauthorised possession of 50 Drinamyl tablets, was fined £50. John Jeremy Bauer, Shipley, pleaded guilty to the unauthorised possession of 320 Drinamyl tablets and was remanded in custody until July 6. For the prosecution it was said that, after receiving information that dangerous drugs were being sold at the Alexandra hotel, Bradford, police kept observations on a car park there. They saw the two youths go to a car, and took them into custody. The police later recovered 320 tablets from Bauer's car, and found fifty tablets in the boot of a car used by Greenwood.

bers of limited resources who required costly modernisation schemes; advice would, however, continue to be available on raising loans. He knew of no rumours of serious disagreements between the N.P.U. and the Pharmaceutical Society.

### Chemists' Defence Association

A simple error involving insulin and injuries from a dropped glass jar were among the costlier claims settled in the year under review.

### Chemists' Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd.

1966 had been declared a bonus year—meaning that members would be given a 20 per cent. refund of premium upon renewing their policies, said the chairman (Mr. Brocklehurst). He disagreed with Press reports suggesting that thefts of 'pep-pills' from pharmacies had been a serious problem during the year. Nevertheless a general tightening of shop-security was necessary, and steps were being taken to increase publicity to that end.

Assets of the Chemists' Sickness and Provident Society were well on the way to the £1 million mark, claimed the chairman (Mr. H. B. Coulson).

## COMPANY NEWS

Previous years' figures in parenthesis.

**BAKELITE XYLONITE, LTD.**—Messrs. K. V. Garside, C. A. Robb and P. Smith have been appointed to the executive board.

**MAY ROBERTS (IRELAND) LTD.**—Dividend 20 per cent. for year ended January 31 (same). Profit before tax £60,370 (£57,767) and net profit, £32,644 (£32,820).

**LONDON RUBBER CO., LTD.**—Final dividend of 22½ per cent. is proposed, making 37½ per cent. for year ended March 31 (against 33 per cent.). Group profits increased from £2,521,826 to £2,678,987 and net profits after tax to £1,583,050 (from £1,217,595).

**FARBWERKE HOECHST, A.G.**—Group turnover rose 10.6 per cent. in first four months of 1966, against corresponding 1965 period. Foreign

business showed a much stronger percentage growth than domestic business. Barring unforeseen circumstances, an 'appropriate' dividend is expected for 1966 on the increased capital.

**PETER DIXON & SON (HOLDINGS), LTD.**—Group profit increased sharply from £115,338 to £413,189 in the year ended April 2. The dividend is maintained at 15 per cent., as forecast, with a final of 11¼ per cent. Net profit is £267,915 (£233,787), after tax of £145,274 (credit £118,449). A tissues division has been formed to co-ordinate the group's toilet and facial tissues activities. Mr. Philip H. Dixon, who was recently appointed chairman, Bronco, Ltd., is director in charge of the new division.

**ROUSSEL-UCLAF, Paris.**—Net consolidated group turnover rose from Fr. 587,921,000 in 1964 to Fr. 663,276,000 in 1965. Pharmaceutical specialities accounted for 57.5 per cent.; bulk chemicals for pharmaceutical use for 15.6 per cent. and other products for 26.9 per cent. The company's own turnover advanced by 9.7 per cent., to Fr. 213m., mainly as a result of the growth in exports. Research expenditure reached Fr. 34,778,000 in 1965 or more than 5 per cent. of the consolidated turnover. Profit for the year was Fr. 45,708,000 (Fr. 39,361,000).

**BEECHAM GROUP, LTD.**—The chairman (Mr. H. G. Lazell), in his annual statement to shareholders states that the group's prospects overseas 'continue to be very promising'. In the year ended March 31, trading profits including royalties earned overseas at £6.9 millions rose by 53 per cent. following the previous year's rise of 59 per cent. Sales of their United States toiletry company increased 16 per cent. and profit by 38 per cent. At home sales fell from £8.6m. to £8.3m. which he attributes to the credit squeeze. Increased sales in the pharmaceutical division have necessitated more production capacity and buildings and equipment costing over £2m. are being erected at Worthing. Sales of pharmaceutical products during the year were £25.06m. (£20.38m.) of which £11.91m. (£8.93m.) were overseas and £13.15m. (£11.45m.) home.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

**CARWIN CHEMISTS, LTD.**, have opened a pharmacy at 161 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Superintendent pharmacist: Mrs. J. M. Murphy.

**BALMFORD CHEMISTS, LTD.**, have opened a pharmacy at 30 Tamworth Street, Lichfield, Staffs, with Mr. J. E. Balmford as manager.

**V. S. LEATHER, LTD.**, 26 Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent, has been acquired by Carrickbeg, Ltd. The business will be continued under the same superintendent pharmacist and will trade as V. S. Leather.

### Appointments

**BARDRO AEROSOL PACKING CO., LTD.**, announce that Mr. G. Nestic has joined the company. Mr. Nestic will be responsible for part of their current product development programme.



## PERSONALITIES

MR. J. H. WOOD, group pharmacist, Royal Marsden Hospital, London, has received an invitation to attend a garden party at Buckingham Palace on July 21.

MR. C. NORMAN, M.P.S., recently retired from the boards of Nicholas Laboratories, Ltd., British Schering, Ltd., Clinical Products, Ltd., and the group's South African company, of which he had been a director for many years. In consequence he has also resigned from the export executive of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry.

## BIRTHS

SMITH.—On June 17, 1966, at Battle Hospital, to Sylvia (née Deane) and Rodney—a daughter (Alison Joanne), a sister for Janene Louise.

## MARRIAGES

DALE-CHADWICK. — At Birkenhead, Ches., on June 22, Geoffrey Elliott Dale, M.P.S., 359 Brodie Avenue, Liverpool, to Elizabeth Chadwick, M.P.S., 120 Brookdale Avenue, Greasby, Wirral, Ches.

## DEATHS

BOOTH. — On June 15, Mr. Eric Oliver Booth, M.P.S., 23 Pennyfields Road, Newchapel, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Mr. Booth qualified in 1943.

EVANS. — On February 23, Miss Mabel Evans, Bryngoleu, Holyhead, Anglesey. Miss Evans qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1922 and retired in 1964.

HAMILTON. — Recently, Mr. Matthew Hamilton, M.P.S., 1 Castlebay Court, Largs, Ayrshire. Mr. Hamilton qualified in 1912.

HAMMOND. — On June 29, Mr. George Grimshaw-Hammond, B.Sc., M.P.S., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., 28 St. Peters Hill, Caversham, aged 71. Mr. Hammond was managing director of Bradley & Bliss Ltd., Reading, Berks, until the business was sold to The British Drug Houses Ltd., in 1964. Thereafter he remained with the company in a consultative capacity. Mr. Hammond who qualified in 1920 was a past chairman of the Reading branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. He began his career as analyst to James Woolley, Sons & Co. Ltd., in 1921, later becoming works chemist. From 1930 to 1932 he was general manager, pharmaceutical branch of Dubarry Perfumery, Co. and managing director, Drugs, Ltd., 1932-47 being responsible for the introduction and marketing of Silvikrin preparations. He resigned in 1947 to semi-retire and took over, as managing director, a controlling interest in Bradley & Bliss, Ltd. Outside pharmacy Mr. Hammond had also many interests. He was an alderman of the Reading borough council and for the past 15 years a member of that council.

HUNTER. — Recently, Mr. John Douglas Hunter, M.P.S., 177 Warwick Road, Carlisle. Mr. Hunter carried on a family business for over fifty years in Bank Street, Carlisle, until 1960 when the premises were sold.

LEGETT. — Recently, Mr. Charles H. Leggett, M.P.S., 70 Rolleston Drive, Wallasey aged sixty-two. Mr. Leggett had a business in Belvedere Road, Wallasey, Ches. for thirty-five years until ill health forced him to retire in 1960. On two occasions Mr. Leggett was president of the Wallasey Pharmaceutical Association and, during the 1939-45 war, he was secretary of the local Pharmaceutical War Committee. He also

served on the local council for nearly four years and was a governor of Oldershaw Grammar School 1945-65. A keen amateur photographer, Mr. Leggett helped to found Wallasey Amateur Cine Club.

PAINE. — At 15 Porchester Street, Newbury, Berks, on June 28, Mr. Eric Charles Paine, M.P.S., aged seventy-one. Mr. Paine was for many years in business in Bartholomew Street, Newbury, Berks.

## STEROID PRODUCTION AT MONTROSE

£85,000 extension will increase productivity by 50 per cent.

BECAUSE of a continued growth in demand for corticosteroid preparations Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., are stepping-up production at their Montrose, Angus, factory by 50 per cent. Giving details of the expansion programme on June 24, Mr. N. C. Jeffrey (factory manager), said that the new production plant would cost around £85,000 and was expected to be in commission by the end of the present year or early in 1967. The improved and increased plant capacity would also give a 50 per cent. increase in productivity per worker.

The company had opened the Montrose factory in 1952, when it was decided to enter the cortisone field. At first the manufacture of cortisone had been conducted on an experimental basis, but by 1953 production had begun in earnest with a staff increased to fifty.

Since then the factory had become one of the world's largest suppliers of corticosteroids, more than half of its production going for export.

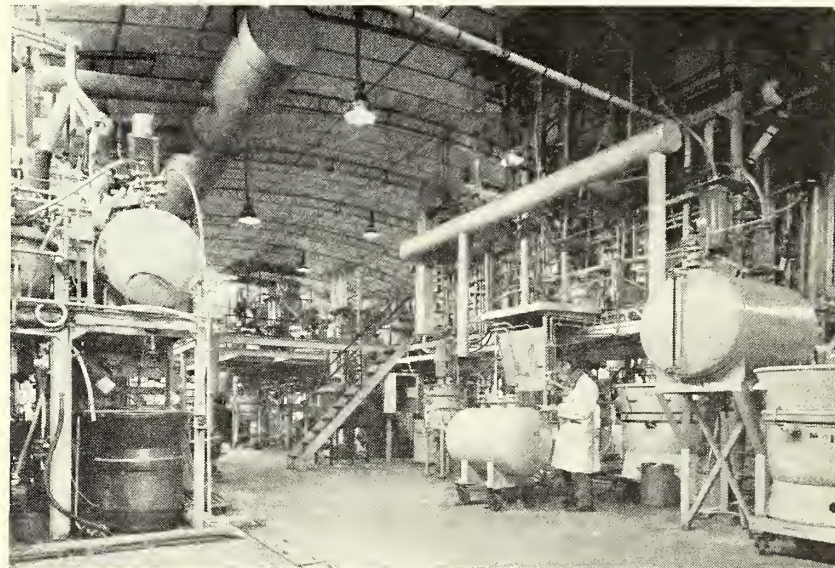
Working in conjunction with the National Research Development Corporation and the Medical Research Council, the Glaxo research team headed by Dr. B. A. Hems and under the direction of a Glaxo research director (Dr. T. F. Macrae), had pioneered the use of hecogenin as a starting material in cortisone manufacture. Today crude hecogenin, made in East Africa from sisal waste, was shipped to

the company's fermentation plant at Ulverston, Lancs, for purification and then to Montrose for the complex 24-stage corticosteroid manufacturing process. In addition to cortisone, the principal corticosteroid substances now manufactured at the factory included hydrocortisone alcohol and acetate, prednisolone and prednisone. About thirty products were now manufactured at Montrose. Of the staff of 170, one in five were technicians and half of those were graduates.

One of the company's long-term research projects had resulted in the development of betamethasone 17-valerate, a topical steroid marketed as Betnovate.

To evolve betamethasone was estimated to have cost, in terms of human effort, about 300 man-years and in monetary terms well over £1 million. More recently the factory had helped in the development of cephaloridine (Ceporin).

The present factory site at Montrose extends to 12 acres, with 16 acres available for further expansion. The factory is self-contained with engineering, accounts, analytical, chemistry, personnel and process investigation departments. The new buildings and plant have been designed entirely by the factory's engineering and production staff. Most recent addition has been a £76,000 building to house administrative and drawing-office staffs, with a maintenance section for the engineers.



Plant now used mainly for betamethasone production. Sections of it have also been used for the preparation of other corticosteroid intermediates.



# NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

## PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

**Vitamin Elixir and Tablets.**—Vitamins, Ltd., pharmaceutical division, Upper Mall, London, W.6, have launched a new speciality Tropenal elixir as a liquid alternative to the company's Tropenal tablets. In addi-



tion to B-complex factors and ascorbic acid, the product contains gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of phenobarbitone per 5 mills. To ensure correct dosage, a 5-mil plastic spoon is included in each 200-mil pack. The company has also added to its price list nicotinic acid and nicotinamide tablets, each at a potency of 500 mgm. per tablet.

**Urinary Antiseptic Suspension.**—Bayer Products Co., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey, have produced a Negram suspension to meet demand for a suitable form in which to administer their urinary antiseptic Negram to children and others who



find difficulty in taking tablets. The suspension contains in each mil 60 mgm. of nalidixic acid suspended in a raspberry-flavoured vehicle. It is supplied in bottles of 150 and 500 mills, a plastic measuring spoon being included in the smaller size. Dosage for children is 60 mgm. per kilo of body weight, for adults 4 gm. daily.

**A New Broad-spectrum Antibiotic.**—Genticin (gentamicin sulphate), a new broad-spectrum antibiotic produced by British Schering, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks., is understood to have an exceptionally wide range of antibacterial activity, while specially active against *Ps. pyocyanea* spp. and staphylococci resistant to other antibiotics.

Administration is by intramuscular injection only. Genticin is presented in packs of six and twenty-five 2-mil multidose vials and is normally restricted to hospital use. Further information may be obtained from the company's technical service department at Slough.

## VETERINARY SPECIALITIES

**A Pack for the Smaller Farmer.**—A new squeeze-bottle pack of Thibenzole suspension sheep and cattle worm drench has been made available by the agricultural division of Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts. The pack, designed for smaller farmers or those who simply wish to have Thibenzole handy for individual on-the-spot treatment, the new presentation contains sufficient to dose a beast of



600 lb. bodyweight or eighteen lambs, nine hogs or six ewes. It acts as a calibrated dosing bottle and is fitted with a specially-moulded nozzle. The squeeze-bottle pack is issued in display outer of twelve.

## FOODS

**New Varieties.**—Gerber division of Brown & Polson, Ltd., Claygate House, Esher, Surrey, have added to the Gerber range of strained foods 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. jars of egg custard; vegetables and liver with bacon; and apricots and orange; and to the Gerber range of junior foods 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. jars of egg custard and apricots and orange.



**REDESIGNED PACK:** Newly designed tin of T.C.P. throat pastilles by Unicliffe, Ltd., Unimart House, Stonar, nr. Sandwich, Kent (revised to bring the product in line with T.C.P. range of products) and presented in display outer containing 1 doz.

## SUNDRIES

**Pocket Sprayer for Hair Lacquer.**—E. Herst (London), Ltd., 14 Clifford Street, London, W.1, offer a self-filling

pocket sprayer for hair lacquer individually boxed with full instructions. The 'luxury' jewelled-top gilt container encloses a glass aerosol-type sprayer with valve in base to act as filler. Length is 4 in. and diameter  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.

## COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

**Liquid Hairdressing for Men.**—Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, after studying formulations suited to the many different kinds of men's hair, have launched a liquid hairdressing for men. The Old Spice liquid hairdressing is non-greasy and contains certain antidandruff ingredients in a non-drying formula. The hairdressing is described as medium light and keeps the hair neatly combed in place for many hours after a gentle massage into the head.

**To Colour and Lighten.**—New from Steiner Products, Ltd., 66 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, is a product Colorfair that is claimed to

'colour your hair lighter'. It incorporates a lightening agent that is active for a limited period. At the end of that period a colouring agent takes over and the colour of the hair is controlled by the duration of application alone. Each two-bottle pack is available in four shades—gold blonde, auburn blonde, natural blonde and super blonde, the last-named containing a special activator.

**Suntan Cream in Range.**—A suntan cream that has been added to the 12 Bore range of toilet items for men, carries "the hint of the 12 Bore aroma that so many men, and their women-folk like." The cream was tried out in Australia for twelve months and proved



a good protection whilst promoting tan. The cream introduces a new packaging style in the series: a tan-coloured cartridge, with "12 Bore" and "For Men of the Right Calibre" in a circular stamp design on the lower sec-



tion of the cartridge. Makers are Phillips Scott & Turner, 2 St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.

**After-bath Lotion.**—A new product from Charles of the Ritz, Ltd., Brook House, Park Lane, London, W.1, Jean Naté *friction pour le bain*, may be recommended as after-bath freshener,



bracing pick-up on hot, humid days when patted on wrists, temple, shoulders, arms, feet and legs, a bedside companion for the person who is ill, and a bath substitute when a bath is impossible. Also new is Jean Naté bubble-bath oil.

**A Make-up Base That Blends.**—Harriet Hubbard Ayer (Molyneux et Cie (Designs and Perfumes), Ltd., 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1) claim in "Base ultrafine" to have produced the first make-up base that may be individually blended to achieve any desired shade. That has been made possible by combining a fluid creamy base available in three shades with a "Sur-colorant" that may be mixed into any of them. Basic shades are "pastel rose" (for blondes), "pastel beige" (for redheads) and "beige" (for brunettes). Each may be adapted to suit the individual complexion by blending with "Sur-colorant" in the palm of the hand.

## INTO EUROPE

THE Italian subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, U.S.A. (Johnson & Johnson, S.p.A., Latina) has started construction of a factory at Pomezia near Rome. It is understood that the plant will employ about 200 and is expected to start operation at the beginning of 1967 with sales of about 2,000 million lire (£1.1 million) per year. Investment is expected to exceed 2,000 million lire.

FIRST stage of the ICI (Europa), Ltd., move to new headquarters at 43 Boulevard du Régent, Brussels, 1, Belgium, took place on July 4 when the ICI (Europa) plastics group became operative there. The chemicals group follows suit on July 18. ICI (Europa), Ltd., is a new company formed by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., to supervise and co-ordinate the group's activities throughout Western Europe.

## TRADE NOTES

**New Marking.**—Bayer Products Co., Winthrop House, Surbiton, Surrey, state that Franol Plus tablets are now marked "F+" on one side and "W" on the reverse.

**A Change of Size.**—Pharmethicals (London), Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex, have replaced the 100-tablet pack of Primodian tablets with a 150-tablet pack.

**Annual Holidays.**—Ulter (Bradford), Ltd., 12 Bank Street, Wibsey, Bradford, Yorks, are to close for the annual works holiday from July 30 to August 15. Orders are being dispatched up to July 28.

**Delays Overcome.**—Continental Cosmetics, Ltd., 1 Boundary Row, London, S.E.1, announce that initial delays in delivery of Layla nail enamel, due to exceptionally high demand, have been overcome. Supplies will be readily available shortly.

**Baby Pants.**—Plastic baby pants with elastic or taped legs and coloured pink, blue, yellow or white are offered packed in transparent pack or colourful display box by A. & H. Hayman, Horndale Avenue, Aycliffe Industrial Estate, co. Durham.

**Change of Distributor.**—From July 1 Hermeseta sweetening tablets are being distributed by Cussons-Britanol chemist division. Orders and inquiries should be addressed to Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale, Manchester, 7.

**Description Corrected.**—Cardamist pressurised aerosol spray speciality of Nicholas Laboratories, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, contains in each 1 ml of solution 3 mgm. of glyceryl trinitrate. Each metered dose contains 0.13 mgm. of glyceryl trinitrate. The Guide to New Medicaments monograph (C. & D., July 2, p. 18) should be corrected accordingly.

**Christmas Fair for Midland Chemists.**—A Christmas trade fair at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, July 18-22 brings together under one roof seven leading manufacturers in the trade and should prove a much appreciated facility to chemists making their purchases for the Christmas selling season. The fair is open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday to Thursday and 9 a.m. to 12 noon on Friday.

**Reduced from July 11.**—Owing to inadvertence, the new reduced price for penicillamine hydrochloride capsules 150 mgm. of Dista Products, Ltd., Fleming Road, Speke, Liverpool, 24, was prematurely published in the Cumulative Price Changes supplement last week. The change takes place on July 11. The Editor expresses his extreme regret to Messrs. Dista for any inconvenience caused.

**Wrongly Labelled.**—CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, state that a small number of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -fl. oz. bottles of Otrivine adult nasal drops 0.1 per cent. were wrongly labelled as containing 10 mls of paediatric drops (0.05 per cent.). The description on the carton was, however, correct and it is thought unlikely that any patient or customer will have received other than what was required. Retailers are asked to ex-

amine their stocks and to return any showing discrepancy between carton and bottle label. Alternatively the entire stock will be replaced without charge.

**Change of Product Name.**—Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Catteshall Lane, Godalming, Surrey, have renamed their Biogastrone gel and pellets Bioral gel and pellets. Main reason for the change is to prevent confusion with Biogastrone tablets, which are specifically for the treatment of gastric ulcer, Bioral pellets and gel being preparations of carbenoxolone sodium and indicated in the treatment of mouth ulcers. Bioral is understood to have a specific anti-inflammatory action and apparently a direct healing action on ulcers, encouraging growth of granulation tissue. The pellets are indicated in the treatment of the less-resistant, and the gel in intractable, mouth ulcers.

## Competitions

**£5,000 Cheques Paid Out.**—Cheques worth £5,000 have been presented to the four winners of the Dixcel "Child and Flower" contest organised by Bronco, Ltd. The competition attracted more than 60,000 entries. Competitors were required to place six children in order of attractiveness and to complete a sentence describing their favourite flower. First prize (£2,500) went to Mrs. Pamela Dent, Grange Road, London, S.W.

**1966 Sponsors.**—Energen Foods Co., Ltd., Birling Road, Ashford, Kent, are sponsoring the "Miss United Kingdom 1966" beauty contest, organised by Mecca Promotions and Blackpool. First heat took place in the Liverpool Grafton Rooms on July 2. Another thirty-six heats follow in major towns up and down the country. Finals are at Blackpool Locarno and swimming pools, August 8 and 9. Winner's prize is £1,050 and she will go on to represent the United Kingdom in the "Miss World" contest.

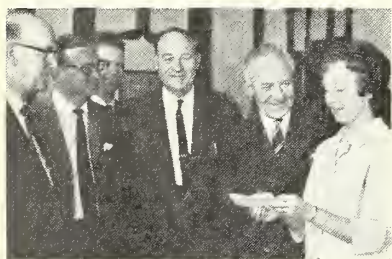
**"Bike-a-day."**—Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Slough, Bucks, are running a "bike-a-day" competition (like the 1965 contest) throughout August. Devised principally for children, the competition again features safety on the road. Entrants are being asked to select and place in order the six most important items from a list of ten mechanical checks for a bike, and to complete a sentence stating why they consider it essential to road safety for a bike to be in good order. One Band-aid washproof plaster wrapper has to be sent with each entry form.

**World Cup Awards.**—Nicholas Products, Ltd., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, are sponsoring three Radox awards in connection with the World Cup football tournament. First prize (£500) is for the player chosen by an independent panel of sportswriters and broadcasters as outstanding member of the England team in the course of the competition. Second (£250), chosen by the same panel, is for the outstanding player of any team for the whole competition. Third (£250) is for the English player scoring the highest number



of goals in the course of the competition.

**Holiday Prize-winners.** — Over 6,000 entries were received in a competition organised recently by the distributors of Hermesetas non-sugar sweetener (Cussons-Britanol division of Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale, Manchester, 7). Winners (suppliers' names in parentheses) were Mrs. E. Kitchin, Anlaby, Hull (Newtons, Anlaby High Road, Hull), Mr. R. C. Davis, London, S.W.16 (G. G. Watt, Streatham Vale), Mr. J. T. Watson, Eccles, Lancs. (Thornbers, Ltd, 382 Rochdale Road, Manchester, 10), Mrs. F. E. Richards, London, N.14 (Boots, Ltd., 16 Moorfields, London, E.C.2) and Mrs. B. Harries, Porth, Rhondda, Glam. (Co-operative Chemists, Ltd., 148 Holton Road, Barry, Glam). Winners have the choice of a 10-day holiday in Switzerland for two or £200 in cash.



**WINNING ASSISTANT:** Mrs. N. Marshall, an assistant at the Braintree branch of Boots Ltd., receives from Mr. P. Wray (sales director, of Thos. Christy & Co., Ltd.) her cheque as winner of the Jergens sales assistants' competition. Assistants had to state what they considered the main selling points of Jergens hand lotion. Also in the group are other members of Messrs. Boots and Christy, and of the company that organised the contest.

### Information for Manufacturers

**Press-relations Service.**—News Alliance (industrial and commercial press-relations division of Lex Hornsby & Partners, Ltd., 125 Strand, London, W.C.2) is extending its service to companies and organisations throughout the United Kingdom. Feature of the service is a monthly visit by a professional journalist to collect news of products and activities from a client company. An all-inclusive annual fee has, states News Alliance, proved specially attractive to small and medium-sized companies.

**Test-marketing Service.** — Thomson Newspapers, Ltd., in co-operation with Sales Research Services, Ltd., offer a "Thomson Test Market Service," providing comparative statistics for five test towns obtained from retail audit panels, to include chemists, provide information on the movement of advertisers' products and to provide a means of measuring accurately the results of a test operation. The service will also offer the client the opportunity to obtain information from distribution checks, retailer interviews and consumer interviews which would be undertaken by Sales Research Services Ltd. A folder explaining the service is obtainable from Thomson Newspapers, Ltd., 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

### Bonus Offers

**ALFRED FENNINGS,** Horsham, Sussex (distributor: J. Waterhouse & Co., Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.) Fennings fever mixture, soluble junior aspirin tablets and antiseptic baby powder. Twelve invoiced as ten on minimum order for 3 doz. Until August 31.

**H. J. HEINZ CO., LTD.,** Hayes Park, Hayes, Middlesex. One case junior foods in jars free with order for ten cases Heinz baby foods (cans, jars, junior or strained). Until July 31.

**PAN BRITANNICA INDUSTRIES, LTD.,** Britannica House, Waltham Cross, Herts. Six 8-oz. bottles of Bio plant food with order for six standard packs of selected products of the company, each to include Toprose fertiliser or spray and Gard; twelve bottles with order for twelve packs including two Toprose and two Gard. Until July 31.

**PHILLIPS ELECTRICAL, LTD.,** Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2. Philips electric blankets. Philips cordless shaver with order for 1 doz.

### Premium Offers

**PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER CO.,** 2 St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey. Andrew's Liver Salt "Sunlounger" at saving of nearly £2. Application forms from all pieces of Andrew's display material, but offer not tied to Andrews' customers.

### Trade Shows

**SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD.,** 4711 and Sir specialities, Midland Hotel, Birmingham and Piccadilly Hotel, Manchester. July 11-15.

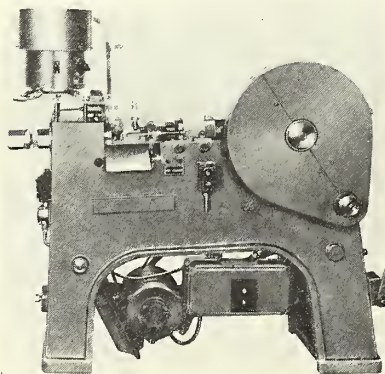
**GOYA, LTD.,** Hotel Metropole, Brighton. July 11-14.

## PACKAGING NOTES

**Self-adhesive Labels.**—William Sessions, Ltd., York, claim that their self-adhesive labels are "the fastest-sticking, tightest-gripping in the world."

**Small Tubes Made Automatically.**—An automatic impact extrusion press, the Lilliput, designed specially for small tube and component manufacture is available from Andersen & Bruun (England), Ltd., Grays Park Road, Stoke Park, Slough, Bucks. The only attention it requires after being set is the occasional feeding into its hopper of slugs (aluminium, tin, lead or tin-coated lead).

**Complete Packaging Suppliers.** — A recently concluded licensing agreement with the American Klicklok Corporation enables Austin Packaging, Ltd., Power Road, Bramborough Port, Ches., to offer customers a complete service as packaging suppliers. Within the



Klicklok range are carton-erecting and sealing machinery, working with both the patented Klicklok locking tongue and slit style cartons and with more conventional constructions. The range includes hand-operated machines, designed to erect ten cartons a minute, up to three-head automatics which can erect ready-to-fill cartons from flatblanks at a rate of 330 a minute. Messrs. Austin's factory is able to produce a full range of printed blanks. Its facilities include a six-colour rotary printer. The Klicklok machinery is supplied to customers on lease.

## APPARATUS

**Control of Steam Sterilising Process.** — An instrument claimed ideally suited to the task of controlling steam sterilisation procedures is the Bikini temperature controller type TcB7, manufactured by Fielden Electronics, Ltd., Wythenshawe, Manchester. With on/off switching differential of only 0.5°C with a scale range of 0 to 120°C., the instrument can be included in most sterilising plants to give an overall accuracy of control of 1°C. To locate the controller in a more suitable atmosphere than the possibly high-temperature, humid atmosphere in the vicinity of the sterilising plant, 300 ft. of inexpensive four-core cable can be introduced between the controller and its resistance bulb without affecting accuracy of control, repeatability or speed of response.

**Filter Tubes.** — Developed to meet the need for a fast, versatile means of removing suspended solids from solutions, Whatman laboratory filter tubes enable routine or research work with fluids to be carried out in conditions of maximum cleanliness and safety. Closed containers may be discharged without the risk of spillage, or atmospheric contamination. Designed in glass micro-fibres, the tubes are effective when viscous and corrosive liquids are being withdrawn from their containers, using only the suction from a small tap-pump. Ultra-clean filtrates, practically free of particles measuring 1½ microns or more are obtained simply and quickly. Two sizes are available: 6 x 1.2 cm. for use with narrow-necked vessels, and 6 x 2 cm. for large volumes (carboys or drums). The tubes are thrown away when contaminated or clogged. Performance and properties laboratory filter tubes, together with all established Whatman media, are summarised in a new catalogue—F66B, now available from H. Reeve Angel & Co., Ltd., 11 Bridge Street, London, E.C.4.

## N.H.S. STATISTICS

IN INNER LONDON during February 1,773,592 prescriptions (1,133,436 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £836,262. Ingredients cost £624,236 and dispensing fees totalled £197,882. Average total cost per prescription was 113.62d.

## INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:

Cherry toilet bags  
Wolf disposable N enemas (N tip)



# Cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D  
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST  
FOR JUNE 1966

10 Day (705 Kirby) slimmer treatment	36 0	9 0	5 9	large 25 OD/15	42 0	4 0	5 7	Arocin (851 MHP) capsules	40 39 11	—	4 9	
12 Bore (976 P5&T) suntan cream	58 8	14 0	8 6	100 OD/15	148 0	15 0	19 9	100 88 3	—	—	10 6	
No. 22 (247 Chanel) perfume spray	—	—	60 0	Allbee (1071 Robins) capsules with vit. C	100 35 9ea	—	—	200 163 10	—	—	19 6	
refill	—	—	37 6	Alluwant (210 B&C) hot water bottle de luxe	198 0	—	—	Astromatic (114 BTC) sunglasses	8880/1/2/3/4/5	21 0ea	31 6	
Adcortyl-E (1176 Squibb) lotion	—	—	8 6	standard	132 0	—	—	8886/7/8/9	33 4ea	—	50 0	
Adcortyl-EG (1176 Squibb) lotion	—	—	10 6	Alphosyl (1178 Stafford) cream	60gm 110 1	27 6	16 1	Athera (851 MHP) tablets	40 24 6	6 1½	3 5	
Agfacolour (16 AGL) negative film CN17 special 35mm standard cassette 20 exp.	—	—	8 6	Amethozol (776 JML) ointment (vet.)	5gm 18 0	—	—	100 53 11	13 5½	7 6	29 6	
Rapid roll film 127, 120 and 620	—	—	9 8	Anepidem (802 MS)	31 6	7 10½	4 2	500 210 0	52 6	8 1	4 6	
Agfalux (16 AGL) flashcube-gun	—	—	53 0	Aneurone (576 PH)†	16oz 7 0ea	—	—	4oz 32 3	—	—	—	
Aladdin (24 ALAD) existing entry	—	—	9 0	16oz 13 6ea	—	—	—	Atkinson (76 Atkinson) soap toilet bath	4860 15 6	3 9	2 3	
Aladdin (24 ALAD) vacuum flasks	—	—	9 8	32oz 30 0ea	—	—	—	4861 22 4	5 5	3 3	—	
Escort 16oz	—	—	7 11	Angel Face (256 CPL) lipstick	25 7	6 4	3 6	à toi (76 Atkinson) bath sparkles	—	—	—	
32oz	—	—	12 5	Anzora (47 Anestan) cream	21 0	5 3	3 0	bubble bath	—	—	—	
Wide Mouth 16oz	—	—	15 3	viola	21 0	5 3	3 0	Atomist (495 Gardner) medical sprays	1010 136 0	—	17 0	
32oz	—	—	19 1	Apple Blossom (596 HR) bath essence	3301	—	—	1015 116 0	—	—	14 6	
Continental 16oz	—	—	7 11	salts	3319	—	—	1020 156 0	—	—	19 6	
32oz	—	—	12 5	cubes	3321	—	—	1030 144 0	—	—	18 0	
Pitcher 32oz	—	—	28 9	deodorant spray	2422	—	—	1040 200 0	—	—	25 0	
spares	—	—	—	dusting powder	—	—	—	1042 200 0	—	—	25 0	
refills for Escort and Continental	—	—	—	spray bottle	3212	—	—	1050 120 0	—	—	15 0	
16oz	—	—	4 0	sprinkler flask	—	—	—	1055 100 0	—	—	—	
32oz	—	—	7 0	3233	—	—	—	1072	—	—	—	
for Wide Mouth 16oz	—	—	7 9	hand lotion	2234	—	—	Ayrton (78 A5 & Co.) antiseptic cream	tin 10 0	2 6	1 6	
for Wide Mouth and Pitcher 32oz	—	—	10 6	perfume mist	3014	—	—	14 0	14 0	3 6	2 6	
stoppers for Escort and Continental	—	—	—	skin	3002	—	—	9 0	9 0	—	1 6	
16oz	—	—	2 0	spray	3102	—	—	10 6	10 6	2 7½	1 9	
32oz	—	—	2 6	soap guest (6)	3331	—	—	11 6	11 6	2 10	2 0	
for Wide Mouth 16oz & 32oz	—	—	3 0	complexion (3)	3333	—	—	face cloth	—	—	—	
for Pitcher white or beige	—	—	3 6	bath (3)	3336	—	—	"Smart Set"	101 12 0	—	1 6	
cups for Escort and Continental	—	—	—	solid fragrance	3020	—	—	201 16 0	—	—	2 0	
16oz	—	—	1 0	stick	3020	—	—	301 20 0	—	—	2 6	
32oz	—	—	1 6	travellers joy	3460	—	—	302 20 0	—	—	—	
for Wide Mouth 16oz & 32oz	—	—	2 0	perfume complexionate	3121	—	—	sulphur and yeast tablets	36 9 0	2 3	1 6	
cups for Pitcher white or desert tan	—	—	—	Apsin VK (1432 AP5L) T5 tablets 125mgm	100 9 6ea	—	—	36 9 0	3 6	1 7	1 0	
Albamylin T (1263 Upjohn) TS capsules 250 mgm	—	—	—	250 23 0ea	—	—	—	436 18 4	4 7	—	—	
16 19 6ea	—	—	—	500 45 6ea	—	—	—	enema "St George" red	7 5ea	—	—	
100 117 4ea	—	—	—	1000 90 0ea	—	—	—	Babyclean (47 Anestan) deodorant sachets	(9) 20 8	5 2	2 11	
paediatric 60 mils 9 4ea	—	—	—	250mgm 100 18 0ea	—	—	—	(9) 20 8	—	—	—	
Alexa (1545 Vestric) plastic occlusive dressings	—	—	—	500 44 3ea	—	—	—	Bain d'Or (597 HCL) bath oil	small 24 7	6 0	3 6	
arm sleeve	—	—	—	500 80 0ea	—	—	—	small	—	—	—	
small OD/1	12 9	—	1 5	1000 175 0ea	—	—	—	Bartex (477 AF & B) sunglasses entry	—	—	—	
large OD/2	18 9	—	2 1	Aquamox (746 Lederle) ts4B tablets 50mgm	25 8 2ea	—	12 3	Bartex (477 AF & B) clip-over sunglasses	—	—	—	
leg sleeve	—	—	—	100 31 8ea	—	—	47 6	standard	52 0	—	6 6	
small OD/3	18 9	—	2 1	Aquamox-R (746 Lederle) ts4B tablets	25 9 10ea	—	14 9	super-lens 1 piece	60 0	—	7 6	
medium OD/4	21 9	—	2 5	100 38 4ea	—	—	57 6	2 piece	60 0	—	7 6	
large OD/5	30 9	—	3 5	Ariosa (980 Photopia) existing entry	—	—	—	flip-clips	84 0	—	10 6	
foot pad OD/6	23 3	—	2 7	Ariolux A33	—	—	—	Bartlett's (477 AF&B) sunglasses	—	—	—	
torso vest	—	—	—	Ariotron A37	—	—	—	child's 266	14 0	—	1 9	
child OD/20	121 6	12 2	14 6	Ariotron Acca A36	—	—	—	teenage 166	10 0	—	1 3	
junior OD/21	126 0	12 7	15 0	8.55 A9	—	—	—	266/A	14 0	—	1 9	
adult OD/7	129 9	13 0	15 6	B.55F A11	—	—	—	39 6	20 0	—	2 6	
trousers	—	—	—	B.105 A19	—	—	—	14 6	28 0	—	3 6	
child OD/22	148 6	15 0	17 9	Combi A3	—	—	—	219 9	28 0	—	3 6	
junior OD/23	153 0	15 4	18 3	case A4	—	—	—	28 6	39 4	—	4 11	
small OD/8	162 0	16 3	19 3	Lux 16 A34	—	—	—	299 6	—	—	—	
medium OD/9	180 0	18 0	21 6	Toppy A18	—	—	—	30 6	866	—	—	
large OD/10	198 0	19 10	23 6	viewers	—	—	—	—	866/A-866/B-866/C, 966	46 0	—	5 9
shorts	—	—	—	Miniscop A32	—	—	—	—	1266-1366/A-1366/B	—	—	—
child OD/24	85 6	8 7	10 3	5.44 A35	—	—	—	—	1466/B-1566/A/B	47 4	—	5 11
junior OD/25	90 0	9 0	10 9	viewer/cutter A28	—	—	—	—	1567	55 4	—	6 11
small OD/11	94 6	9 6	11 3	Armyl (61 APC) TS capsules	16 11 6ea	—	17 3	1666-1766-1866-1966	60 0	—	7 6	
medium OD/12	94 6	9 6	11 3	100 68 4ea	—	—	102 6	2066-2066/A-2066/B	71 4	—	8 11	
large OD/13	101 6	10 2	12 0	1000 659 0ea	—	—	988 6	2166-2366-2466-2566-2666-2766-2966-3066	84 0	—	10 6	
gloves	—	—	—	injection 100mgm vial	1 2 6ea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
med. 25 OD/14	42 0	4 0	5 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
100 OD/14	148 0	15 0	19 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

when prescriptions call for INSULINS, supply

# WELLCOME brand

● SOLUBLE ● LENTE ● PROTAMINE ZINC ● GLOBIN



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON











propelling 1760	—	—	9 6	case 67112	49 3½	12 4	88 2	<b>Macprin (104 BP)</b>	18 9	4 4
Grecian anti-wrinkle cream 1211	—	—	10 6	projectors Carousel 5	942 6	—	1450 0	<b>Max Factor (813MF)</b>	32 8	7 9
hand delight 2216	—	—	12 6	<b>Kopil (667 JCL)</b>				eye shadow brush	43 4	10 4
herbal skin tonic 0315	—	—	8 6	cameras Kobena				family deodorant spray	32 8	7 9
0314	—	—	8 6	121 JK72	—	—	579 9	<b>Shadow Creme</b>	—	—
0318	—	—	14 6	321 JK71	—	—	999 9	<b>Minette (667 JCL)</b>	—	—
toilet soap (3) 8013	—	—	8 9	421 JK70	—	—	1239 0	photolight 11 JE3	—	—
Liquidine 0651	—	—	9 6	<b>D Super Eight entry</b>				4L JE4	—	10
mascara remover 1741	—	—	5 6	<b>Kwic-bru (535 Granosa)</b>					—	16
remover pads 1742	—	—	8 6	6oz 52 0	—	—	5 3	<b>Minolta (667 JCL)</b>		
pasteurized cream 1012	—	—	10 6	2½lb 26 10ea	—	—	32 6	cameras		
0104	—	—	17 6	3½lb				<b>Electro Shot</b>		
0108	—	—	29 6	<b>Lactalumina (324 Crookes)</b>				case JM200	—	110
refining lotion 0322	—	—	9 6	compound tablets				case JM201	—	9
0324	—	—	16 6	<b>Lasix (614 Hoechst) ts4B</b>				Hi-matic 9 JM229	—	119
shampoo blonde tone 8542	—	—	5 6	ampoules 2 mils 5 14 5ea	—	—	21 7	case JM230	—	8
brunette tone 8552	—	—	5 6	25 68 4ea	—	—	102 6	SR1v JM211	—	155
redhead 8562	—	—	5 6	tablets 40mgm 50 29 3ea	—	—	43 10	case JM212	—	12
silk sheen 8512	—	—	5 6	250 138 11ea	—	—	208 4	SR7v JM213	—	221
8514	—	—	8 6	1000 527 5ea	—	—	791 1	case JM214	—	12
silver tone 8522	—	—	5 6	<b>D Layla (1372 CCL) existing entry</b>				SRT101 JM225	—	299
silk minute make-up refill 1212	—	—	6 9	<b>Layla (1372 CCL)</b>				case JM226	—	12
special refill 1232	—	—	6 9	nail enamel				A5 JM193	—	59
silk tone foundation 1401	—	—	10 6	regular 37 6	8 11	5 6		Hi-matic 7 JM150	—	99
special 1411	—	—	10 6	transparent 37 6	8 11	5 6		JM47, JM48, JM70,		
skin toning lotion special 0344	—	—	16 6	pearl 50 0	11 11	7 6		JM130, JM17A, JM135,		
0348	—	—	28 6	remover 24 0	5 8	3 6		JM134, JM136, JM94,		
<b>Water Lily cleansing cream</b>				30 0	7 2	4 6		JM95, JM145, JM122,		
0112	—	—	10 6	<b>Lemon Delph (496 Garsalle)</b>				JM123, JM155		
0114	—	—	17 6	cleansing milk 65 0	16 3	9 6		<b>Miss Bronnley (194 Bronnley)</b>		
0118	—	—	29 6	<b>Lentheric (753 Lentheric)</b>				bubble bath oil	—	—
youthifying eye cream 0640	—	—	9 6	Tweed perfume sachet	—	—	7 3	shampoo	—	—
bath cubes 8031	—	—	7 6	replica	—	—	21 0	skin perfume	—	—
beauty case 8913	—	—	219 6	purse flacon	—	—	25 0	talcum	—	—
fashion matte shadow 1765	—	—	12 6	½oz	—	—	37 6	<b>Moditen (1176 Squibb) ts4B</b>		
Natural Blush 1830	—	—	33 6	½oz	—	—	57 6	enanthate ampoules 1 mil	5 75 0ea	18 9ea 13
telescope brush 1835	—	—	21 0	1oz	—	—	100 0	<b>Morny (862 Morny)</b>		
<b>D beauty case 8938</b>				purse aerosol de luxe	—	—	30 0	bath essence 4451	—	—
hand cream 2202	—	—	—	bouquet miniature	—	—	45 0	bath salt	—	—
Herbessence bath soap 8025	—	—	—	1oz	—	—	7 11	tablets (6) 4506	—	—
hormone night cream 0404	—	—	—	2oz	—	—	17 6	crystals 4701	—	—
perfection cream 0221	—	—	—	4oz	—	—	25 0	dusting powder	—	—
skin toning lotion 0334	—	—	—	8oz	—	—	42 6	4350	—	—
sun tan foam 2820	—	—	—	16oz	—	—	63 0	with puff 4310	—	—
vitamin nail food 2290	—	—	—	mist	—	—	21 0	perfume	—	—
<b>Hill's (605 Hill's)</b>				iceberg bath salts	—	—	32 6	flaskette 1321	—	—
balsam pastilles 20 4	5 1	2 9		bath salts	—	—	14 9	pursette 1331	—	—
bronchial balsam †DDI	28 0	7 0	3 11	cubes (6)	—	—	8 0	medium flask	—	—
47 0	11 9	6 6		oil, plain or bubbling	—	—	11 3	1341	—	—
junior balsam 23 4	5 10	3 3		brilliantine	—	—	17 6	1381	—	—
<b>Hormofemin (830 Medo)</b>				deodorant, cologne or stick	—	—	9 0	de luxe shaving bowl	—	—
cream ts4B				dusting powder	—	—	15 9	refill French Fern	5511	—
<b>Hycal (103 BF)</b>	72 0	9 4½	—	essence small 1oz	—	—	15 0	skin perfume 1941	—	—
(2 doz)	(2 doz)	—		hair mist	—	—	30 0	1961	—	—
<b>Infa-care (553 H-C)</b>	28 0	7 0	3 6	hand lotion	—	—	12 6	soap	—	—
<b>Influvac (324 Crookes)</b>				shampoo	—	—	9 9	toilet (3) 5204	—	—
ampoules 1mil 6				soap guest (6)	—	—	9 6	bath (3) 5114	—	—
<b>D Jay (668 Jay) eyelash curlers</b>				toilet (3)	—	—	10 9	visitors discs (6)	—	—
<b>Jean Nate (248 COTR)</b>				bath (1)	—	—	5 6	5126	—	—
bath luxuries				talcum	—	—	7 9	4201	—	—
bath bubbles 7 0ea	1 9ea	12 6		traveller weekender hair mist	—	—	18 9	dusting powder	—	—
friction/cologne				<b>Limmits (1552 UL)</b>				de luxe 4371	—	—
8oz 7 0ea	1 9ea	12 6		milk chocolate 20 3	3 0	2 6		perfumette 1371	—	—
16oz 14 0ea	3 6ea	25 0		<b>Litesome (1581 Litesome)</b>				soap bath traveller 5001	—	—
32oz 26 9ea	6 8ea	47 6		athletic slip 44 6	4 3	5 11		talcum polystyrene 6030	—	—
talcum 3 8ea	11ea	6 6		cricket guard 35 0	8 4	5 0		6080	—	—
<b>Jicky (548 Guerlain)</b>				cushioned 65 7	15 7	9 6		refill plastic 6061	—	—
creme hydratante				<b>5uppporter</b>				bath salt	—	—
110 gm	—	—	33 0	cricket standard 63 11	6 1	8 6		tablets (12) 451	—	—
tube 100 gm	—	—	21 0	nylon 79 0	7 6	10 6		shaving stick	—	—
<b>Johnsons (672 Johnson)</b>				Mayfair 124 2	11 9	16 6		refill 571	—	—
nappy liners 25 22 0	—	—	2 9	Royale 192 0	18 3	25 6		talcum 600, 608, 606	—	—
50 40 0	—	—	5 0	pouch 37 7	3 7	5 0		<b>Movector (16 AGL)</b>		
<b>Johnsonplast (672 Johnson)</b>				swim support 41 4	3 11	5 6		projector B5 standard	—	—
3½yd x lin 19 0	—	—	2 2	knee, latex felt padded 60 0	14 4	8 9		with zoom lens	—	—
<b>Kaomix (162 Bragg)</b>				flat padded 56 0	13 4	8 0		<b>Mum (172 BMCL)</b>		
kaolin and charcoal tablets 100 26 6	6 7½	3 6		<b>supporter</b>				cream 18gm	16 6	3 11
<b>Kerbina (694 Kerbina)</b>				BIF				existing sizes	—	—
menopause tablets 100 32 0	8 0	4 8		BIF 10				<b>Neodex (1485 Diva)</b>		
<b>D liver pills</b>				support				55 suppositories†	12 44 0	11 0
<b>Kodak (711 Kodak)</b>				arch and ankle				<b>Nestle's (451 F&amp;J)</b>		
Instamatic camera "304"	172 9½	43 2	309 0	wrist, foot and ankle, latex				Colorspraze	56 7	14 2
Retina cameras				<b>Liu (548 Guerlain)</b>				Natural Net	6oz 29 2	7 3½
case 67145	81 9½	20 5	146 3	creme hydratante				Spraze	6oz 29 2	7 3½
case 67146	102 4½	25 7	183 1	tube 110gm	—	—	33 0	blonde	6oz 29 2	7 3½
Retinette camera				tube 100gm	—	—	21 0	soft	6oz 29 2	7 3½
				bleach packet 32 6	8 2	4 9		<b>D Streaks "n" Tips</b>		
				<b>Lucozade (103 BF)</b>				<b>Nidrin (1154 58N)</b>	48 0	12 0
				small 7 9½	1 2	1 1*		<b>Nivebaxin (147 Boots) T5</b>	75 0	18 0
				large 27 6½	4 1½	3 0*		powder 15gm	72 0	18 0
				*Includes 3d for container				<b>Noa Noa (596 HR)</b>		
				<b>Mackenzie (800 Marns)</b>				dusting powder		
				smelling bottle flat handbag 16 9	4 8	2 6		flask 7233	—	—
					4 8	2 3		spray 7212	—	—
					4 2½	2 3		perfume skin 7004	—	—
								soap toilet (3) 7334	—	—
								bath essence 7302	—	—
								perfume 7121	—	—
								<b>D Norone (1087 Roussel) ts4B</b>		
								pregnancy test 60 0	—	—
								<b>Nostroline (1549 Mathews)</b>	18 4	4 7







Stericrepe (99 B&J)				Wasp-eze (156S WMCC)				Zam-Buk (1530 Fisons)			
bandage				(distributors 812 M&PP and 179 BDH)				ointment			
2in x 15in	12 0	—	1 6	D	Watablitzer (980 Photopia)	—	4 11	11 3	2 9½	1	
2in x 36in	14 0	—	1 9	D	Watameter (980 Photopia)	—	—	16 10	4 2	2	
2in x 36in	24 0	—	3 0	I	rangefinder I WIA	—	67 9	38 0	9 6	5	
3in x 36in	36 0	—	4 6	D	Whitecross (1334 WOC) existing entry	—	—	D	Zeiss Umbral (1436 D&Co) existing entry	—	
Sunbeam (1199 Sunbeam)				Whitecross (1334 WOC)				Zeiss Umbral (1436 D&Co)			
electric shaver				sunglasses				sunglasses			
X777				Caprice				Beachcomber			
—				Carlton				—			
—				Jeanette				—			
—				Rita				—			
—				Savoy				—			
—				Tina				—			
—				Fashion ladies				—			
—				6834/308				—			
—				6637				—			
—				091				—			
—				6825				—			
—				5874				—			
—				087				—			
—				097				—			
—				190				—			
—				2450				—			
—				279				—			
—				2447				—			
—				278				—			
—				2480				—			
—				Fashion men's				—			
—				6873				—			
—				6834				—			
—				054				—			
—				6870				—			
—				099				—			
—				098				—			
—				1905				—			
—				6848				—			
—				1921				—			
—				239				—			
—				2445				—			
—				249				—			
—				2480				—			
—				kiddies' 6865				—			
—				Tweeen-age				—			
—				boys 6871				—			
—				girls 6849				—			
—				clipovers				—			
—				Popular				—			
—				Deluxclip				—			
—				duo				—			
—				two-some				—			
—				flip-clip				—			
—				White Magnolia (596 HR)				—			
—				bath cubes				—			
—				essence				—			
—				salts				—			
—				dusting powder				—			
—				flask				—			
—				hand lotion				—			
—				perfume spray				—			
—				perfume mist				—			
—				skin perfume				—			
—				solid fragrance				—			
—				stick				—			
—				soap complexion				—			
—				(3)				—			
—				bath (3)				—			
—				skin perfume				—			
—				Yex (535 Granose) 3oz				—			
—				8oz				—			
—				16oz				—			
—				Young Chelsea (331 C of C)				—			
—				after bath spray				—			
—				bath charms				—			
—				cologne mist				—			
—				hair spray				—			
—				hand cream				—			
—				spray deodorant				—			
—				cream beauty soap				—			
—				Zac (626 HH&C)				—			
—				baby cream tube				—			
—				jar 2oz				—			
—				4oz				—			

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- 17 Agprolin=Agprolin, Ltd., Bradford Buildings, High Street, Prestatyn, Flintshire. Prestatyn 3296.
- 114 BTC=Benross Trading Co., Ltd., 29 Everton B Liverpool, 3. North 0471.
- 228 Carlton=Carlton Laboratories (Southern), 14 Peter Road, Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex.
- 248 COTR=Charles of the Ritz, Ltd., Brook Ho Park Lane, London, W.1. Mayfair 8371.
- 417 EPL=Elliot Pharmaceutical Laboratories Radnor House, 93 Regent Street, London, W. Regent 5351.
- 469 Flowerdell=Flowerdells, Ltd., 81 Plough V London, S.E.16. Bermondsey 4293.
- 542 Griffin=David Griffin, Ltd., Holland Way, Biford, Dorset. Blandford 2678.
- 553 HC=Hadleigh-Crowther, Ltd., Caversham Laboratories, Caversham, Reading, Berks. Reading 73291.
- 587 Heath=Roland C. Heath, 33 Winchester R London, N.W.3. Primrose 2405.
- 669 Sorelle=Jean Sorelle, Ltd., 76 Great Portland St London, W.1. 01-580-1312.
- 678 Kabi=Kabi Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bilton Ho Uxbridge Road, London, W.5. Ealing 4717.
- 694 Kerbina=Kerbina, Ltd., 81 Plough Way, Lond. S.E.16. Bermondsey 4293.
- 912 O=Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 140 Totten Court Road, London, W.1. Euston 8071.
- 1074 Roche=Roche Products, Ltd., Broadwater R Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Welwyn Garden 2812.
- 1102 Sanitas=Sanitas Group Sales, Ltd., 140 Totten Court Road, London, W.1. Euston 8071.
- 1157 S=Sophistique, Ltd., Battersea Road, Me Industrial Estate, Heaton Battersey, Stockport. Hea Moor 8353.
- 1305 WB=Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., Fulton Ho Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex. Wembley 8686.
- 1320 WSP=West-Siltan Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Western Road, Hove, 3. Brighton 31012.
- 1346 Woodward=W. Woodward, Ltd., 140 Totten Court Road, London, W.1. Euston 8071.
- 1354 Wynlit=Wynlit Laboratories, Ltd., 4 Broad St Place, London, E.C.2. London Wall 3535.
- 1363 Zygmont=Zygmont (Bond Street), Ltd., 3 James Street, London, W.C.1. Chancery 8946.
- 1454 Dermal=Dermal Laboratories, 247 Gray's Road, London, W.C.1. Terminus 3070.
- 1469 Caron=Parfum Caron, Wirral Industrial Est Moorside Road, Winchester, Hants. Winchester 62.
- 1560 JSPD=Jean Sorelle, Ltd. (Promedico Divisio 76 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. 01-580-11.

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

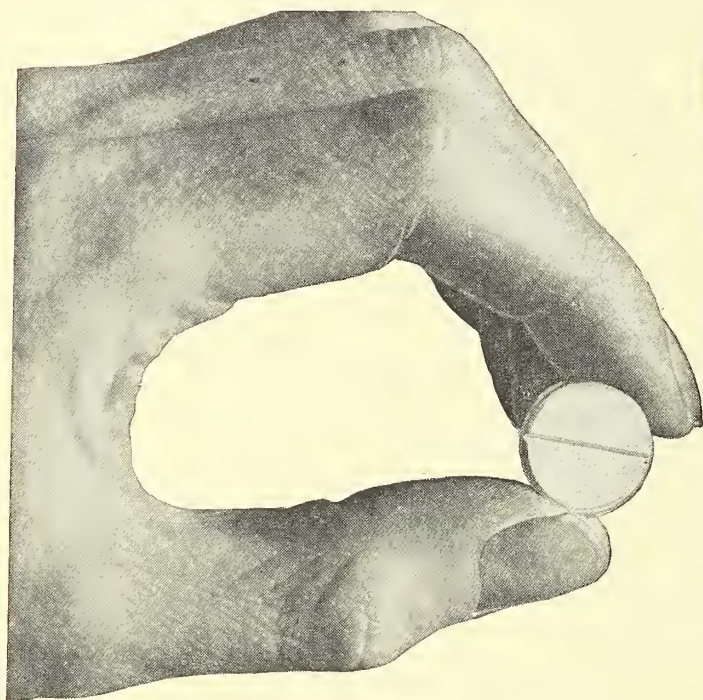
Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

A 4711 (1113 S&B)				watch shape				matte creme tube			
eau de Cologne				No. 843				No. 9105/12			
original shape				41 2				13 2			
No. 11				10 3½				3 3½			
No. 111				6 0				5 7			
No. 812				8 0				3 3½			
No. 9119				8 9				6			
No. 815				8 9				9			
No. 816				19 6				5			
No. 816				19 6				5			
No. 15W				5 0				4			
No. 16W				5 0				2			
trial size				10				2			
No. 828				10 3½				3 0			
No. 828				5 1½				3 0			







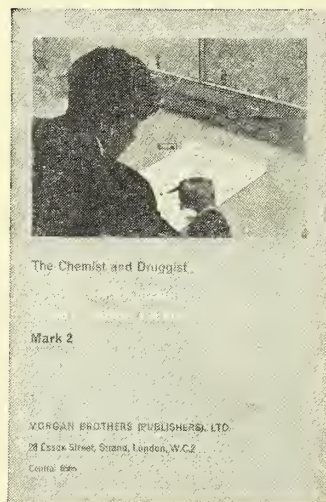


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Published weekly at

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## Coding the Capsules

THE decision of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (see p. 28) to encourage manufacturers of "ethical" preparations to give every such tablet and capsule an identifying mark carries many implications. Perhaps the situation is one in which the good and the best are at war with one another.

Ideally there would be one code for all tablets everywhere, whether proprietary or standard, and whether British-made or foreign. But it would have to be established under some such international body as the World Health Organisation. That would take a long time to engineer and there have been few signs from other countries of a real demand for such a codification. The pioneering efforts have come from Britain, and even in these islands it may be a long time before an integrated system embracing both formula-and proprietary tablets sees the light of day.

It can be said, therefore, for the A.B.P.I. scheme that it makes a practical advance in an area in which the Association's "encouragement" is strongly persuasive on three counts. First, by taking effective action voluntarily the industry may be forestalling a compulsory system believed to be adumbrated in legislation at present in draft. Secondly, by associating the mark indicating content or pharmacological action with a company mark, perhaps on the reverse side of a tablet, the manufacturers are gaining an increased prestige and appeal for the branded as against the unbranded product. And thirdly the manufacturers may feel that it supports their case for "original-pack dispensing."

To the extent that it is in general consonance with an advance towards a universal code and does not place new obstacles in its path, the industry's decision merits support. Too great a proliferation of marks would introduce a new confusion and do little to solve

quickly the problems of identifying a drug taken wrongly, or taken in excessive amount, so as to be able to administer an antidote or apply appropriate treatment. So far as possible, manufacturers should devise and use marks that all would interpret in the same way — the company mark should suffice to emphasise "personality" differences. And, as negotiations are already in progress between the Association and the Pharmaceutical Society about the possibilities of coding white, unbranded tablets, nothing should be done in conflict with the furtherance of that desirable objective.

In this connection it is only fair to mention the Cotabs system, which was pioneered by a single company in Britain in very much the same way as the A.B.P.I. is pioneering the marking of branded tablets throughout the world. It may be, paradoxically, that the ultimate success of both schemes will be their submergence in wider schemes, the one national, the other international. There is time enough for that to happen without either pioneer being penalised.

To believe coding a good thing is not to suppose the number of casualties from drugs among adults, still less among children, will drop to zero. Some of the adult deaths are intentional suicides, and the person intent on taking his life will do so, code-mark or no. Children will continue to put all manner of inappropriate things into their mouths, and the only way of preventing those things from being potent drugs continues to be to put all medicines in closed cupboards out of children's reach. The coding will help most in pointing the ways to appropriate action in accidental poisonings and exhibitionist pseudo-suicides. Even so, there will be a call, until every tablet and capsule identifies itself, for other aids, such as the *C. & D.* Tablet and Capsule Identification Guide.

Nor will the safety organisations be able to forgo their campaigning. Medicines will continue to be mistaken for sweets, and there may be arguments for leaving certain attractive colours for sweet coatings and reserving for medicines colours that are less magnetic to the childish eye. Would not such a division of "spheres of influence" between the pharmaceutical and the confectionery manufacturers be worth negotiating?

## Overseas Trade in May

UNITED KINGDOM exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products during May totalled £5,567,000, against £5,114,000 in April. With the addition of medicated and unmedicated surgical dressings, which together comprise division 54 of the Overseas Trade Accounts (H.M. Stationery Office, price 30s.), the total

EXPORTS	£'000		£'000	£'000	
Vitamins in bulk	215	Organo therapeutic glands, etc.		Sulphonamides in bulk	74
" products	68	" " in bulk	22	" " tablets	45
Antibiotics		" " products	10	" " other products	31
Penicillin in bulk	268	Sera and vaccines	152	Proprietary medicines	1590
" injections	47	Aspirin in bulk	57	Unclassified medicines	793
" tablets, ointments, etc.	286	" products	78	IMPORTS	
other antibiotics in bulk	425	Antihistamines products	61	Vitamins	96
" " products	392	Antipaludics products	83	Antibiotics	289
Alkaloids in bulk	124	Barbiturates in bulk	20	Alkaloids	106
" " products	28	" products	81	Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines	33
Hormones in bulk	230	Medicated confectionery	98	Proprietary and veterinary medicines	718
Glycosides	14	Ointments, liniments*	91	All other	223
" products	333	Surgical dressings	588	* Not elsewhere specified	



was £6,155,000. The month's exports, particularly to Australia, had been affected by the seamen's strike, yet that Commonwealth country proved to be Britain's best single customer, taking pharmaceutical products to the value of £364,000. Next came the Irish Republic with £342,000, followed by the United States with £312,000. Other countries taking over £200,000 worth were Nigeria, £232,000; Western Germany, £221,000; France, £297,000; and Switzerland, £246,000. Exports

to the Common Market countries were valued at £893,000 and to European Free Trade Association countries at £783,000.

Imports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products during May were, at almost £1.5 million, the highest recorded for any month, antibiotics accounting for almost £300,000. Products received from W. Germany cost almost £½ million and from the United States, £400,000.

## PENTAZOCINE— SUCCESSOR TO MORPHINE?

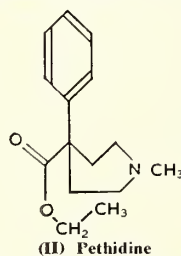
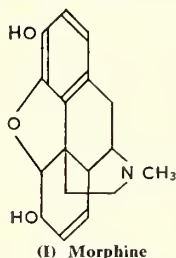
A search for a comparable analgesic that does not cause dependence

J. S. HOTCHEN, M.P.S., (Bayer Products Co.)

**O**PIUM and its derivatives have been used to relieve pain for over 5,000 years, but everyone would agree that they are far from ideal analgesics. Ask any pharmacy or medical student what he knows about morphine (I) and he will probably say first: "It is a dangerous drug of addiction". As an afterthought he will probably add: "—but it's the best analgesic for severe pain".

### Emphasis on Side-effects

This preoccupation with the dangers of the narcotic analgesics is not confined to students. In 1941 a volume<sup>1</sup> of 800 pages reviewed about 9,000 papers on morphine from the world literature. Only nine of those pages were devoted to analgesic action; the rest was concerned with side-effects. This is all the more startling because morphine (and certain derivatives like heroin and dihydromorphinone) had remained almost the only weapon against severe pain until the outbreak of the second World War. In 1939, however, Eisleb and Schaumann<sup>2</sup> introduced pethidine (II), a synthetic derivative that was thought to offer advantages

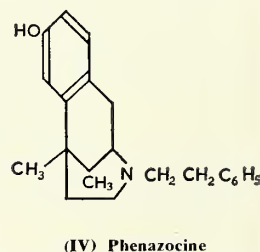
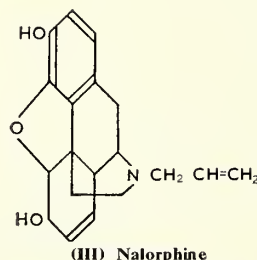


over the parent compound. Since that time a considerable number of synthetic compounds have been introduced. For example, in 1932 the Dangerous Drug Regulations controlled only about a dozen compounds, whereas the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1965 lists no fewer than eighty-eight substances under Part III of the Act. That alone indicates the considerable efforts that have been made in the past twenty-five years to produce valid alternatives to morphine.

Unfortunately, all those compounds that have been shown to have an analgesic action comparable to morphine have also produced physical and psychological dependence. On the other hand those analgesic compounds that are demonstrably free from addictive properties have been found to resemble codeine rather than morphine in analgesic effect. So striking, indeed, was the apparent link between analgesic potency and addiction that Schaumann<sup>3</sup>, one of the discoverers of pethidine, expressed the view that the two were inseparable.

The first suggestion that that might not be so came

from the discovery that certain opium derivatives had narcotic antagonist properties. Nalorphine (N-allylnormorphine) (III), synthesised in 1941<sup>4</sup>, has many of the actions of morphine, but when given with morphine it

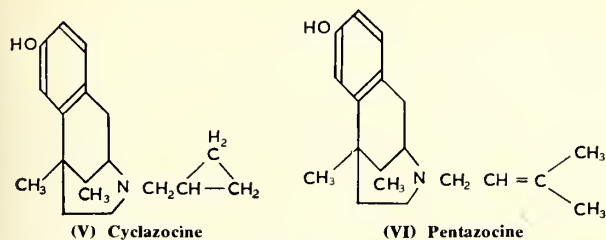


antagonises those same actions. Among other effects, it reverses the respiratory depression and pupillary constriction produced by morphine overdose. Apart from its clinical value, nalorphine can be used experimentally to determine whether a new drug is likely to cause addiction. Nalorphine is also a useful tool in the *diagnosis* of addiction because its administration precipitates the signs and symptoms of narcotic withdrawal in addicts. Even more interesting was the observation that nalorphine acted as a potent analgesic in man<sup>5,6</sup> even though experimental work had failed to demonstrate any analgesic effect in animals. Thus, nalorphine seems to provide the first example of a compound in which strong analgesia does not go hand-in-hand with addiction liability. Unfortunately, the analgesic effect of nalorphine cannot be used clinically because effective doses often produce unpleasant mental side-effects such as malaise, dysphoria, confusion, disorientation and visual hallucination.

### New Compounds

But the nalorphine story encouraged Dr. Archer and his colleagues at the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute in New York to start synthesising a new group of compounds. About this time, the first benzomorphan analgesic, phenazocine (IV), was introduced into therapeutics<sup>7</sup>. This is an effective strong analgesic, but can also cause addiction. Even so, the development of tolerance to phenazocine is slow and its overall addiction liability appears to be less than that of morphine. Dr. Archer therefore decided to synthesise and investigate a series of narcotic antagonists based on the benzomorphan nucleus<sup>8</sup>. From his work have emerged two new compounds that seem to have particularly interesting properties: cyclazocine (WIN. 20,740) (V) and pentazocine (WIN. 20,228) (VI). Of the two, pentazocine has received the more intensive study, particularly from the addiction viewpoint.





In the past a number of compounds were introduced as strong, non-narcotic analgesics, but further experience has always shown them to be addictive. Over the past twenty-five years, however, new and much more precise tests have been developed to determine the addiction potential of a new drug. It has been established, both in animals and in man, that any substance that completely suppresses the specific signs and symptoms of withdrawal in morphine addicts is equally capable itself of producing physical dependence if given for long enough. The converse is equally true. A drug that cannot suppress withdrawal symptoms in morphine addicts is highly unlikely to have any addiction potential itself. Pentazocine has been submitted to carefully designed tests based on these principles. Deneau and SeEVERS<sup>9</sup> gave the drug to rhesus monkeys in doses of 2-30 mgm./per kilo of body weight, and concluded that it did not cause physical dependence. At the addiction research centre of the National Institute of Mental Health, Lexington, U.S.A., Fraser and Rosenberg<sup>10</sup> studied the effect of the drug on volunteer prisoners. A double-blind trial was carried out on addicts who had been completely withdrawn from drugs. Single subcutaneous or intravenous doses of pentazocine were given and the effect was compared with that produced by morphine sulphate. Criteria such as opiate symptoms, "liking", identification as "dope" and size of pupil were assessed both subjectively and objectively. The authors concluded that pentazocine did not show the narcotic effects of morphine.

In another clinical experiment, patients who were dependent on doses of as much as 240 mgm. of morphine sulphate daily were given, as a substitute, large doses of pentazocine. These proved no more effective than a placebo. In a third clinical experiment an attempt was made to produce direct addiction to pentazocine. The drug was given both subcutaneously and intravenously in increasing doses for seven days or more. Treatment was then stopped suddenly to see whether signs of physical dependence developed. The results showed that the abuse liability of pentazocine was so low that narcotic control was not required.

### Clinical Studies

Apart from studies on addiction, pentazocine has been used clinically to relieve pain in a large number of clinical investigations in America, the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe. More than 7,000 patients have been given injections of the drug and a further 5,000 treated with oral pentazocine. These studies were primarily designed to compare the effectiveness of pentazocine as an analgesic with drugs like morphine and pethidine. It appears that 30-40 mgm. of pentazocine by injection produces an analgesic effect equivalent to 10 mgm. of morphine or 75-100 mgm. of pethidine. Analgesia occurs within 15-20 minutes and is effective in 90 per cent. of patients. In labour, 20 mgm. of pentazocine intramuscularly has been reported to be as effective as 100 mgm. of pethidine, and there appears to be no significant difference between the two compounds in their effects on duration of labour, uterine contractions, neonatal asphyxia, etc. The Apgar\*

\*A scoring system for neonatal asphyxia in which observations of heart rate, respiration, muscle tone, colour and response to stimulation are made one minute after birth, each observation being given a score of 0, 1 or 2. Normal babies score 10.

scores of infants born after the use of pentazocine were the same as those born to mothers given pethidine. In general, the other side-effects are much the same as those which one would expect from any strong analgesic. A sedative effect, which is often a desirable property of a strong analgesic, occurs in about one-third of patients. Nausea and vomiting are well known side-effects of morphine and also occur with pentazocine, although their true incidence is difficult to estimate in post-operative patients who are in any case prone to nausea and vomiting. Constipation, urinary retention and severe respiratory depression appear to occur less often with pentazocine than with morphine.

Injectable pentazocine has recently been approved by the Committee on Safety of Drugs and will become commercially available later this year (from the Bayer Products Co., under the name Fortral). It is worth noting, as a revealing insight into the complexity of modern drug discoveries, that it will then be more than eight years since Dr. Archer and his colleagues first began working on the benzomorphan nucleus in an attempt to separate the power of morphine from the dread of addiction.

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## NEW FILMS

### A Way With Warbles

GILBERT HAWKER FILMS, LTD., Ipswich, Suffolk, for Cooper Technical Bureau (Cooper, McDougall & Robertson Ltd., Ravens Lane, Berkhamsted, Herts.). 16 mm. Colour. Sound. Running time 11 min.

The warble fly is a pest that resembles the wild bee and infests seventy out of a hundred cattle in Britain. It is particularly prevalent in Northern Ireland, where the film



was given its "world première" at the Royal Ulster Show in May. Besides outlining the life cycle of the warble fly and indicating the harm it does to hides and to the condition of the animal, the film demonstrates control by means of a systemic insecticide such as Cooper's warble-fly liquid poured along the back.



## Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

### Sterile Eye Drops

SIR.—We noted with interest your correspondent's statement (*C. & D.*, June 25, p. 640) that he has been recommended to get the doctor to prescribe Eppy ophthalmic drops when guttae adrenaline 1 per cent. have been prescribed. For the benefit of your readers we would point out that the price stated was incorrect. The basic price of Eppy drops was reduced to 14s. 9d. per bottle in May of this year.

SMITH AND NEPHEW  
PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.  
Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

### Weights and Measures Regulations

SIR.—Judging from the many queries which we are receiving from pharmacists, it seems there is quite a doubt about the implication of the Weights and Measures Marking Regulations which are about to come in to force. We think it would be advantageous if you could indicate in your columns that this Act does not cover all classifications of goods but only a certain number of restricted classifications, and it does not in the main apply to medicinal products.

THORNTON & ROSS, LTD.,  
A. HIRST, Director,  
Linthwaite, Huddersfield.

[The extended period of grace on toiletries before the Weights and Measures (Marking) Regulations come into force expires on July 31. The Act applies to a restricted group of products the details of which are set out in the various schedules to the Act and also in the *C. & D.* Diary 1965 p. 248. Those of concern to the pharmacist are given.—EDITOR.]

### Scottish Pharmacy

SIR.—As a Scot I am indebted to Dr. T. D. Whittet for his interesting outline of the transition from apothecary to pharmacist. During my own lifetime there were several more pharmacies known as apothecaries' halls than he mentions. I recall doing locums in one on several occasions between 1929 and 1936 in Kilwinning, Ayrshire. This pharmacy was situated opposite the twelfth century Abbey and the oldest Masonic Lodge in Scotland. The photograph illustrating a nineteenth century premises seems to have been taken not more than thirty years ago if the clothes of the passersby can be used as a criterion. The female figure would not be out of place in "Dr. Finlay's Case Book." The type of lamp shown above the door was glazed in red and when used in ports often led to misinterpretation by foreign seamen. The final paragraph on Gaelic titles is too condensed to give any real interpretation of the terms used. For example, *cungaid* has a much wider meaning than "drug." It is used for medicine or salve and literally is equivalent to *materia medica*. *Cung* is the acceptable word for drug or medicine. *Eolas cungaidean* is more strictly the knowledge of medicines and not a pharmacy. Per-

haps *leigheadaireachd* is the more acceptable word for a pharmacy. Incidentally, Dwelley in his incomparable dictionary gives pharmacoplist as the meaning of *leigheadair*. I do not claim more than an elementary knowledge of Gaelic but perhaps some pharmacist in Stornoway or the mainland will give an opinion. However, where pharmacies are situated in the Gaelic-speaking areas the population are bilingual. Gaelic terms may differ from county to county and indeed from parish to parish, so that generalisations are difficult and perhaps suspect.

J. ANDERSON STEWART,  
London, W.C.1.

### New Charter, Special Meetings?

SIR.—Following the recent judgment in the High Court against the Pharmaceutical Society (and against the wishes of the majority of the membership), surely some new thinking must be done by our worthy Council. The Society now has been stripped of its powers by this recent decision and that of the Jenkin case. The sole functions it seems now to have are to prosecute its own membership and administer a drug-testing scheme. Surely now is the time to start machinery moving to obtain a new Charter. The 1841 charter, now much modified, is cumbersome and completely worthless. Every trade or profession has a representative body or union which has legal rights and powers. Surely it's time our Council forgot the glories of Jacob Bell and his companions, stopped living in clouds of pseudo ethics and education values and did something for the rank and file who need help. Model an association on the British Medical Association, incorporating the National Pharmaceutical Union's chemist contractors' job, also laying down definite powers of control in pharmacy, wages structures and if necessary hours of opening. If we do not get this soon there will be no pharmacies to control: the financial wizards from Nottingham, few of whom are pharmacists, must be taught that they do not control our profession. They represent under 16 per cent. of the total number of pharmacies in this country and, should they wish to earn a living within pharmacy, they must abide by the decision of the majority. Another thing that must be changed is the antiquated premises fee. When this by-law was written the large super-market type premise was never envisaged. It seems ridiculous that they pay the same fee as a one-man business. The fee should fit the shop, either on floor-space calculation or turnover of the business. There will be shouts from the company chemists over this, however it should be borne in mind that the largest share of the Society's income, I believe something between 60 and 70 per cent., is spent on inspecting premises and enforcing the 1933 and subsequent Acts, latterly

in drug-testing. It seems only fair that the cost should be fairly shared. Surely, now is the time for a special general meeting of members, either at a regional level or even nationally, to sort out this ridiculous position. There can be no apathy over this, it concerns every member and the whole future of pharmacy.

ALAN H. LAW,  
London, S.W.9.

[The Society's Royal Charter of Incorporation was granted in 1843. Supplemental Charters were granted in 1901, 1948 and 1953, on each occasion following a petition or 'humble petition' by the Society. Mr. Law does not state on what he bases his 'belief' that 60-70 per cent. of the Society's income is spent on law enforcement and inspection, but it is not supported by the Society's published accounts. Costs of using the Society's inspectors to take samples under the drug-testing scheme are in any case borne by the Ministry of Health.—EDITOR.]

### Television Advertising

SIR.—Present control of television advertising is inadequate—and that's "official"! I have a letter from the Ministry of Health which states '... it is our intention to produce a comprehensive medicines legislation which will provide an adequate control of all types of advertising of medicines, including the claims made for them. These controls will be additional to those at present provided by the Television Act.'

MUGWUMP-159

### Appreciated

THANK you for the promptness and past attentions you have given me during the years.—J.L.

### PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

**Extension of Services.**—Photo Laboratories (London). Ltd., Tramway Path, London Road, Mitcham, Surrey, announce that they have extended their dealer collecting service as far south as Redhill, Reigate and Dorking.

**Mounting Service.**—Agfa-Gevaert, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, announce that they are now mounting in cardboard, free of charge, all standard 35-mm. half-frame (18 x 24 mm.) and 16-frame (24 x 24 mm.) Rapid cassette transparencies on both Agfacolor and Gevacolor reversal films. Standard 35-mm. and 12-frame Rapid cassette transparencies continue to be mounted in plastic.

**Renamed.**—Hanimex (U.K.), Ltd., Hanimex House, 15 Great Dover Street, London, S.E.1, have negotiated with the manufacturers of Topcon Cameras (Tokyo Optical Co.), the right to use the dual branding "Hanimex-Topcon" on the complete range of Topcon equipment that Hanimex import into the United Kingdom. The cameras referred to are now distributed as the Hanimex-Topcon RE Super; Hanimex-Topcon RE2 and Hanimex-Topcon RE Auto (formerly Topcon UNI).



## COMMERCE IN NARCOTICS

### Statistics for 1964

THE addendum to the report of the United Nations Economic and Social Council on the work of the Permanent Central Narcotics Board in 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. 6d.) pro-

vides information concerning the international commercial activity in narcotic drugs during 1964. Details are given of the manufacture and exporting of narcotic drugs in a number of

territories throughout the world. The details in respect of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland are as given in the table set out below:

UNITED KINGDOM					IRISH REPUBLIC								
MANUFACTURED			IMPORTED		EXPORTED		MANUFACTURED			IMPORTED		EXPORTED	
kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos	kilos
Anileridine	15	7	—	—	—	—	Methadone	28	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine	326	—	191	202	—	—	intermediate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocaine, crude	—	592	—	—	—	—	Morphine	16,819	3,158	3,397	10	3	—
Codine	17,603	28	5,154	—	—	—	Oxycodone	43	—	21	—	—	—
Dextromoramide	—	16	—	—	—	—	Pethidine	3,012	7	2,038	85	7	—
Diethylthambutene	15	—	4	—	—	—	Pethidine	—	—	610	—	—	—
Dihydrocodeine	665	—	115	—	—	—	intermediate A	2,111	—	—	—	—	—
Diphenoxylate	—	31	—	—	—	—	Pethidine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dipipanone	51	4	15	—	—	—	intermediate C	4	—	—	—	—	—
Ethylmorphine	172	2	59	—	—	—	Phenadoxone	9	—	—	—	—	—
Heroin	55	—	—	—	—	—	Pholcodine	998	3	329	7	—	—
Hydrocodone	8	—	13	—	—	—	Thebacon	5	—	3	—	—	—
Levorphanol	—	1	—	—	—	—	Thebaine	187	—	20	—	—	—
Methadone	81	—	43	2	—	—							

## GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS

### Claim for reduction in hours

DETAILS of a claim for reduced hours of work for hospital pharmacists that had been submitted to the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council Committee 'C' were given to the Guild of Public Pharmacists by its salaries secretary at a meeting of the council on June 25. He also reported that the grounds on which the next staff-side claim for increased salaries could be based were already under consideration. A new weekly rate of London weighting for locum pharmacists had been provisionally agreed between the staff side and management secretaries. The council agreed that Miss M. C. Islip (recently chief pharmacist, Paddington Green children's hospital) should be elected an honorary member of the guild.

### Officers

The secretary was requested to write to those members who had recently been designated Fellows of the Phar-

maceutical Society expressing the council's pleasure that they should be thus honoured. It was decided that the *Journal of Hospital Pharmacy* should be published monthly from January 1967. The registrar reported that, in spite of the deletion of a number of members for non-payment of subscriptions and other reasons, new recruits were keeping Guild membership at approximately the same total. The treasurer's recommendation that the annual subscription for 1967 should remain as at present, £3 13s. 6d. for full membership, was approved. Mr. C. R. Dimond outlined in some detail the programme arranged for the next week-end school being held in Cardiff, April 7-9, 1967.

Mr. D. F. Smith was elected *President* and Mr. G. Raine *Vice-president*. The other officers were all re-elected and Mr. J. D. Fennell (assistant secretary), was co-opted a member of council.



AWARD-WINNERS HONOURED: Mr. C. R. B. Williamson (managing director, Winthrop Products Co. and Bayer Products Co.) receives certificate and silver salver from Mr. L. M. Spalton, B.Pharm., F.P.S., to mark the winning of the Queen's Award to Industry by the Winthrop Products Co.

## QUEEN'S AWARDS FOR INDUSTRY

### Presentations and celebrations by three companies

LORD Cornwallis (Lord Lieutenant for the County of Kent) formally presented the Queen's Award for Industry to Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd., Ashford, Kent, on June 28. Nearly all the company's employees were present at the ceremony, the chairman, (Mr. Barry Hook) declaring: 'We have achieved this distinction as a team.' The award was won by the company for its prowess in the export field (exports to sixty-five countries now exceed £3 million annually).

The company's International Perfumery Centre at Ashford is believed the most modern of its kind. The compounding floor, where perfume can be made by the ounce and by the ton with equal facility, is unique. Prospective customers make special trips to see it from as far afield as Japan.

### A Banquet in London

The Winthrop Products Co. marked its success in winning the Queen's Award to Industry with a banquet in London on June 28. Mr. L. M. Spalton, B.Pharm., F.P.S. (group chairman), made a number of presentations of certificates and silver salvers to directors who had made major contributions to the company's export achievements. Dr. J. Mark Hiebert (chairman of Sterling Drug, Inc., the American parent company), who was on a visit from the U.S.A., was a guest at the banquet. He expressed his gratitude to the Queen for bestowing the honour on the company and congratulated all those whose contributions had helped to achieve it.

Mr. Spalton pointed out that only about one in a thousand British

companies were so honoured and in all industries only nine other American-controlled companies had received the Award. Of the 320 companies in the pharmaceutical industry only two others, both British, had been recognised.

A ninefold increase in exports in six years, and a sixteenfold increase in exports to the difficult markets of continental Europe, was something about which all members of the company must feel a great sense of pride. The view of the Government was that the Award was a collective honour to recognise the efforts of all the people in the organisation who had made a contribution.

Replying on behalf of the directors honoured by the group chairman, Mr. C. R. B. Williamson said that one of the most acceptable features of the Queen's Award must surely be that, unlike others in the British Honours system, it was bestowed upon a group of individuals.



### On Two Counts

At Brockham Park, Surrey, at the research laboratories of Beecham Group, Ltd., on July 1, the Earl of Munster (Lord Lieutenant of the



Mr. H. G. Lazell

County of Surrey) presented the Queen's Award to the Group's chairman (Mr. H. G. Lazell). The Group, said the Earl, was one of few companies to gain the Award in both categories, namely export performance and technical innovation. In the pharmaceutical industry it was the only one.

The Group's "technical innovation" had been by its pharmaceutical division in the field of antibiotics research and development. The Brockham Park laboratories had been the centre of a scientific breakthrough in penicillins, introducing five different penicillins that were now being marketed in seventy-four countries.

In his speech of reply Mr. Lazell said the Group as a whole was well aware of the individual and dedicated rôles the staff of the pharmaceutical division had played in gaining the award for Beecham Group. That did not mean, of course, that any of them could now rest on their laurels. There were always new targets and records to be broken. It was fascinating that the pharmaceutical division was both the oldest and the newest section of the Group. The name "Beecham" had its foundations in the proprietary medicine business, and popular home remedies were the company's main products for a long time. They were still important, and exports of Beecham proprietary products had contributed towards winning the award. But the romantic advance of the "ethical" side, stemming from the dramatic isolation of the penicillin nucleus in the laboratories at Brockham, had given a vital new dimension to the Group's industrial activities. He was convinced that the pharmaceutical industry could make a formidable contribution to the country's prosperity. The "ethical" side remained one of the major growth sectors of the chemical industry. Britain was second only to the United States as world medicine exporters, and in 1965 reached a new record level of £68 million for exports. The industry could do that and more if the public at large, and the Government in particular, came to appreciate what it was attempting.

The contribution the industry had made to the preservation of life and relief of human suffering was immense.

Countless people walking about today, living useful, happy lives, would have died long ago if the great pharmaceutical companies had not had the foresight, faith and initiative to invest in research.

## SOCIETY'S SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT

### Year's work reviewed at annual meeting

THE annual meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society resident in Scotland and Scottish Branch Representatives' meeting were held in Edinburgh on June 15. MR. A. COWAN (chairman), in reviewing the work of the Scottish Executive during the year, said that the drug-testing scheme for Scotland, under which the Society's inspectors took the samples, was functioning satisfactorily. Through its Rural Areas Committee the Executive was aiming at providing a proper pharmaceutical service in all parts of Scotland. Where pharmacies had closed down, attempts had been made to operate alternative arrangements for collecting prescriptions and delivering dispensed medicines. Attention was being paid to the situation in new towns, and authorities that were responsible for their planning had to be informed that pharmacies could not be contained

in premises planned to contain other retail outlets. The process might be slow but it was essential. The chairman said that doctors' dispensing had been much publicised in relation to the "doctors' charter," and a survey of the views of the Local Pharmaceutical Committees on doctor dispensing in their areas was being conducted. The Executive was striving to put into practical effect the terms of the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy and to implement the aims of the Supplemental Charter. Mr. Cowan thought that the academic training of the pharmacist should be put to maximum use in an atmosphere of economic security and just reward for a job well done. Mr. A. Aldington (vice-president of the Society), who was welcomed to the meeting, brought an apology from the president (Mr. J. C. Bloomfield) for his absence.

## FIRST BOTTLED IN A PHARMACY

### Sheffield Club members at Izal plant

WHEN members of the Sheffield Pharmacy Club visited the works of Izal, Ltd. (formerly the chemical division of Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd.), Thorncliffe, nr. Sheffield recently, Mr. R. Brown (managing director of Izal, Ltd.), referred to an old letter written by the late Mr. John Austin who was for many years managing director of G. T. W. Newsholme, Ltd., chemists and druggists, Sheffield. The letter stated: "It must have been in 1892 that we first became acquainted with the Thorncliffe disinfectant afterwards known as Izal. We received orders from Thorncliffe for the bottling of this disinfectant, and the first orders were executed in the kitchen behind our old premises in Change Alley before we quitted them. The arrangements were made with Mr. A. M. Chambers and we received the disinfectant in

40-gal. casks. We obtained for this business a supply of pale green oval bottles from Rotherham in quart, pint and half-pint sizes. There was no poison legislation in those days and therefore no ribbing. We supplied the label to instructions. The bottles were capped with parchment and tied with thin twine." After the reminder of former days members of the Club toured the new £1,000,000 chemical works in which Izal and Ronuk products are made today and the Izal factory in which disinfectants are bottled by 'the most up-to-date automatic plant in Europe.'

Before leaving, the Branch secretary (MR. W. F. PATTERSON) proposed a vote of thanks and recalled that many members had benefited as students by awards of book prizes from the company.



Mr. R. Brown, managing director, Izal, Ltd. (right), addresses members of Sheffield Pharmacy Club at the start of their tour of the company's laboratories at Thorncliffe.



## BRANCH EVENTS

### CHESTER

#### Running a Health Service

"If we want an effective health service then we will have to pay for it," said MR. K. HOLLAND (at that time a member of Council) at the annual dinner of the Chester Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently. Replying to the toast to the Society, proposed by SIR BENJAMIN WILLIAMS (chairman, Chester Executive Council), he said that replacement valves and other parts for artificial kidney machines were available, and their costs should not enter into the availability of the machines. Politicians should start thinking about conducting the Health Service properly.

### WEST HAM

#### Annual meetings

A TALK on spices by MR. W. R. LITTLEJOHN (editor, *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record*) preceded the recent annual meetings of the East Metropolitan Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and West Ham Association of Pharmacists. Mr. Littlejohn gave a short history of the spice trade and its connection with early explorers. He discussed individual spices classified as to botanical source, part of plant from which derived, constituents and commercial use. Following the talk members of the Branch elected the committee for the year. The chairman (MR. B. L. BEARD) said he was concerned at the low attendance at meetings and hoped for an increase in the coming months.

### REIGATE AND REDHILL

#### Kew to Canada

A MEETING of Reigate and Redhill Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently was addressed by DR. S. B. CHALLEN (head of school of pharmacy, Portsmouth College of Technology) on "Problems Encountered by a Pharmaceutical Consultant". Dr. Challen described experiences both humorous and serious dealing with a broken winchester of ammonia to a search for an adulterant in samples of Canada balsam, illustrating his talk with colour slides and cine films of scenes ranging from Kew Gardens and the pine forests of Sussex to the Rocky Mountains and Vancouver. The meeting was held at the premises of Upjohn, Ltd., Crawley, whose managing director (Mr. J. A. Smith), a member of the Branch, welcomed members and guests. He was thanked by the Branch chairman (Dr. J. N. Carrington), and MR. A. H. BRIGGS proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Challen.

### LEEDS

#### Forty Years' Changes

PROPOSING "The City of Leeds" at the annual dinner of the Leeds Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently, MR. A. G. REED (chairman) spoke of the changes he had observed in the structure of the city and in the way of life of its citizens over the past 40 years. He hoped that, as re-development continued in the city,

pharmacies would be distributed to serve its needs. In reply MR. D. BYWATER (City coroner) referred to the "skill, care and attention to duty" shown by pharmacists. Never in his career as a coroner had he come across a case involving a careless pharmacist. The toast to the Pharmaceutical Society was proposed by MR. F. M. CHAPPLE and replied to by MR. J. C. BLOOMFIELD (president of the Society). "The Ladies and Visitors" was proposed by MR. D. ROYCE and responded to by MR. S. SYKES (chairman, Huddersfield Branch).

### HARROW

#### Retiring Members Honoured

AN informal party was held by the Harrow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on June 10 to pay tribute to two of its longest-serving members — Miss M. C. Islip and Miss D. M. Jones — who are shortly leaving the district on retiring from their hospital posts. On behalf of members of the Branch the chairman (Mr. G. Raine) presented them with a gift for their new home together and a cheque as token of appreciation for their service to pharmacy and to the Branch in particular. He commented how appropriate it was that the presentation should take place on the day on which Miss Islip had been created a Fellow of the Society, and recalled the many years of diligent and fruitful activity Miss Islip had given both to the Society and to the Branch. MISS V. W. BURRELL gave reminiscences of Miss Islip and Miss Jones in the 1930's when, through the National Association of Women Pharmacists, they had assisted many newly qualified women to obtain employment, and recalled Miss Islip's strenuous efforts, in the post-war years, to promote and enhance the status of the pharmacist in the general design of the National Health Service. In the 1950's Miss Islip had compiled "Some Indications of Dosage for Infants and Children", a work that had had wide usage. Later she had assisted the Guild of Public Pharmacists in the publication of its booklet "Hospital Pharmacy Planning". MR. W. S. BOWMAN (immediate past-chairman) presented an illuminated address bearing sketches of the two recipients and signatures of the members present. Responding, MISS ISLIP paid tribute to her life-long companion, Miss Jones, without whose help and encouragement, she said, many of her accomplishments could not have been brought to fruition. Thanks for hospitality were accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, at whose home the party was held.

### LIVERPOOL

#### Annual meeting

CRITICISM of the terms of the Pharmaceutical Society's agreement with Independent Medical Services, Ltd., in respect of payment of accounts was voiced at the annual meeting of Liverpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently, following the annual meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' As-

sociation. MR. W. J. TRISTRAM, who asked whether any official information had been received, was told by MR. J. C. LEIGH that he had received a letter from the National Pharmaceutical Union stating that the Society had reached agreement with the I.M.S., and setting out its terms, Mr. Leigh added: "I have a feeling that this scheme was agreed to stop doctors individually bartering with pharmacists and from making up their own prescriptions." MR. S. M. BENSON considered that the 1s. extra for documentation was too low, and that provision should be made for payment of accounts through a central office. The secretary (MR. R. CLITHEROW) objected that there would now be three scales of payment — "private," National Health Service, and now N.H.S. plus 1s. Why could not all the accounts be sent to I.M.S. for payment? The meeting agreed, on a recommendation from the committee, in view of the forthcoming medicines legislation, to appoint Mr. A. Hunter information officer. MR. TRISTRAM said that it was obvious that representations would have to be made for revised dispensing fees as a result of the selective employment tax. Representations had been made to the Chancellor said MR. LEIGH, for the exemption of part-time workers. Reviewing the year's activities, the SECRETARY made special reference to the "Medicines — With Care" exhibition, of which the success, he said, had been largely attributable to the work of Mrs. Leigh and Dr. W. E. Court. Mr. Leigh reported that the Branch and Association were 'in the black' for the first time for some years. After the meetings, MR. F. G. SHARP (Bard, Davol & Co., Ltd.) gave a demonstration of oxygen apparatus for medical use, emphasising the importance of opening the valve, after removing the red cover, in order to blow away any dirt, and then closing it before fitting the regulator.

## EXPANSION PROJECTS

IMPERIAL Chemical Industries, Ltd., have decided to increase their European investment in fibres to well over £25 millions, Sir Paul Chambers (chairman), said when he spoke at the opening of a new £20-million factory at Oestringen, Western Germany, on April 22. This will be achieved by building another plant at Oestringen to spin polyester fibre and installing plants at Rozenburg in the Netherlands to make the polymer which is to be spun at Oestringen.

A CONTRACT for the building of a new steroid plant at Freeport, Bahamas, has been placed by Syntex Corporation, Panama. The plant will double the company's steroid production capacity and will manufacture the full range of their bulk speciality products. The installation, together with an administration building and chemical laboratories, will be erected on a 23-acre site, and will require an investment of £1.8 millions. It is scheduled to start production in September 1967, and will be operated in conjunction with the corporation's present steroid plant in Mexico.



# American Pharmacy Adapts to 'Medicare'

## SPECIAL FITMENTS FOR SERVICE TO NURSING HOMES

SINCE the "Pharmaceutical Centre" designed by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York City, U.S.A., was featured in an article "Pharmacy Without Commercialism" (C. & D., June 26 1965, p. 658) twenty-five such Centres have come into use and about 100 more are under construction or in the planning stage.

### Modifications from Original

Since the Centre made its *début* the Centre has been altered significantly. Changes include the addition of a home comfort aids room, a small annex off the waiting room for the display and sale or hire of sickroom and convalescent supplies; a private office for the pharmacist; and a closed-off fitting room for health supports.

The most extensive modification,

however, is in an area that McKesson & Robbins call their 'extended care facilities' programme. The term is used to denote nursing homes providing national health insurance under recent Medicare laws for persons over sixty-five. Under Medicare, which became effective on July 1, the pharmaceutical needs of most nursing homes are expected to expand rapidly, and outside help will be necessary in dispensing medication. Accordingly the company's E.C.F. programme was developed to help retail pharmacists extend their practice into the nursing-home field. The programme is designed so that the drug needs of individual patients at one or more nursing homes are assembled at an outside pharmacy. The precise medication is then transported to the home ready for the nurse to ad-

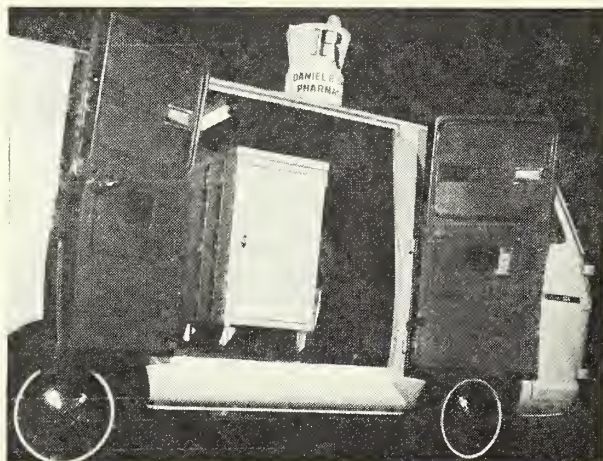
minister in the proper dosage. Equipment includes special telephone hook-ups that can take down prescriptions as the prescriber is writing them; special-purpose typewriters; numbering machines and colour-coded labels and bags. A special feature of the system is McKesson's Redi-Med drug security and control equipment, which ensures that the medication is under lock and key at each step during preparation and delivery.

### Available Separately

Although the E.C.F. service unit with the Redi-Med equipment is now incorporated as a basic component of the Pharmaceutical Centre, it may also be purchased separately and adapted to existing facilities in any type of retail drug store or hospital pharmacy.



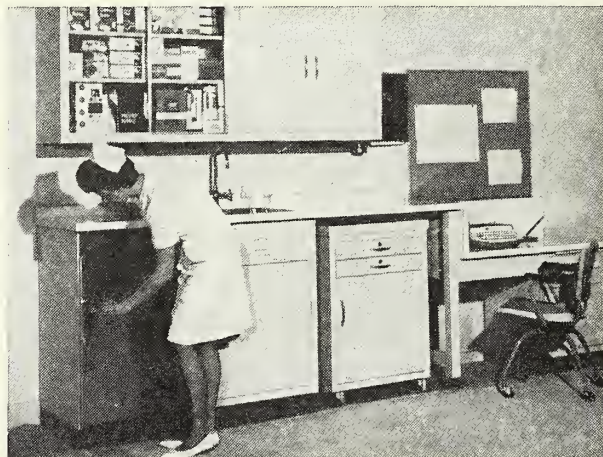
Included in the "extended care" area of the pharmacy are (right) a work counter and storage cabinets, and (left) the Extended Care Facilities unit — a wall container with seventy numbered trays that enable the pharmacist to hold prescriptions awaiting transport to the various nursing homes.



The pharmacist delivers the medicines to the nursing homes in a light van on to which is loaded the prescription security transport unit, a wheeled cart holding thirty-six trays locked in two compartments for security of medications during transit. The van opens at side and is here shown with "cart" in situ.



Individual compartments of the Redi-Med security case in the nursing home are under lock and key for storage of patient trays. The open drawer contains medication kits keyed by number and name to trays in individual compartments above. The tray with the medication kits is transferred from the security unit to a transport cart that the nurse uses to administer medication from patient to patient.



The Redi-Med control centre for use inside a nursing home that has entered into a prescription agreement with a pharmacy. At far right is the nurse's desk, with bulletin board above. Under the work counter is a biologicals refrigerator. The unit hanging on the wall provides storage for miscellaneous items likely to be needed such as first-aid products.



## TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JULY 6: The end of the seamen's strike brought little or no fresh impetus to the markets. CRUDE DRUGS, where changed, were mostly higher in price, reflecting the tight supply position rather than increase in consumer demand. That was particularly evident in Tinnevely SENNA, most grades of which were one penny or so dearer per lb. CANADIAN BALSAM was again quoted on the spot after an absence of several months. The position of other BALSAMS was unchanged. With the approach of new season's crop, COCILLANA BARK was marked down threepence per lb. on the spot, and some GINGERS were lower by 2s. 6d. or 5s. cwt., according to source. Costa Rican IPECACUANHA continued its easier trend, with prices down 1s. per lb. in both positions. The large suppliers of MERCURY in Italy were reported to be refusing bids under £125 per flask, and the metal was being quoted up to that figure on the spot, representing a rise of £5 on the week. The price range of RHUBARB was considerably widened.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, BERGAMOT was lower by 3s. per lb. Also lower per lb. were ROSEMARY by 1s., LAVENDER SPIKE by 3s., CITRONELLA by about twopence, PATCHOULI for shipment by 2s. 6d. and Brazilian PEPPERMINT by threepence. The kilo rate for LEMONGRASS was also down by 1s. Against the trend Madagascari CLOVELEAF was dearer by three-halfpence per lb.

### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices given below may be subject to import surcharge.

AMMONIUM ACETATE.—Kegs (70-kilos), B.P.C. 1949, 8s. 1d. per kilo. SOLUTION (200-kilo drums) strong, 3s. 6d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder £54 10s. per ton; CARBONATE, £83 10s. for lump and £87 10s. for powder. All in 1-cwt. free kegs.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—50-kilo lots pure powder, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

AMMONIUM NITRATE.—Crystals, 1s. 8d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots, technical grade.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE.—50-kilo lots, 2s. per kilo for B.P.C. 1934 grade.

ATROPINE.—Per oz. for 16-oz. lots: ALKALOID and METHONITRATE, 39s.; METHYLBROMIDE, 38s. 6d.; SULPHATE, 34s.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per lb. as to container.

BISMUTH SALTS.—(Per kilo):—

	Quantity		Under 50		50		250	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
CARBONATE ..	77	10	76	0	75	0	—	—
SALICYLATE ..	72	4	70	6	—	—	—	—
SUBGALLATE ..	67	10	66	0	—	—	—	—
SUBNITRATE ..	71	10	70	0	69	0	—	—

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £37 10s. per ton in free bags, ex works.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.—Fused. 3s. 11d. per kilo in 12½-kilo tin for 100-kilo lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE.—1.4 cwt., 4s. 3d. lb.; 1-ton, 4s.

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 152s. per gm. for 5-gm. lots; ERGOTAMINE TARTRATE, 29s. 6d. per gm. for 100-gm. lots.

HEXAMINE.—B.P., 1s. 6d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. bags. Technical is 1s. 5d. per lb.

HEXAMINE MANDELATE.—50 kilo lots, 27s. per kilo; 1,000 kilos, 23s. 6d.

HISTAMINE.—The ACID PHOSPHATE is £200 per kilo.

HYDROQUINONE.—One-cwt. lots, 10s. per lb.; 1-ton, 8s. 6d.

PARACETAMOL.—One-ton lots are 10s. 2d. per ton.

PROGESTERONE.—Price is 1s. 3d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

SAL PRUNELLA.—Balls, 3s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

SANTONIN.—5-kilo lots, 320s. per kilo.

STRYCHNINE.—100-oz. lots ALKALOID, 7s. per oz. SULPHATE and HYDROCHLORIDE, 6s.

SULPHUR.—(Approximate prices per ton). SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £70; TECHNICAL, £65; GROUND, £26 to £30; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £130 (if available); ROLL, £32 to £36. All ex store.

THEOBROMINE.—ALKALOID from 31s. to 36s. 6d. per kilo as to quantity;—CALCIUM SALICYLATE from 34s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per kilo; and SODIUM SALICYLATE, 31s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.

THEOPHYLLINE.—12½-kilo lots; ALKALOID ANHYDROUS, 32s. 3d. per kilo and B.P., 33s. 3d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 29s. per kilo, 12½ kilos, 31s. 6d. per kilo.

### Crude Drugs

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 21s. 6d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 22s. 6d., c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—(Per lb.): CANADA: Shipment, 27s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 27s. 6d. COPAIBA: B.P.C., spot, 13s.; shipment, 10s., c.i.f.; PERU: 16s. 6d., spot; shipment, 14s. 6d., c.i.f.; TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d.

BENZUIN.—Sumatra block, spot from £20 to £40 as to quality.

CINNAMON.—BARK, Seychelles, 140s. cwt. spot; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.; QUILLS Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): Five O's, 10s. 6d.; two O's, 10s.; seconds, 8s. 9d.; quillings, 4s. 10½d.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 3s. per lb.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 85s., spot, 67s. 6d., c.i.f.; peeled, 200s., spot, 170s., c.i.f. African, spot, 240s., shipment, 215s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 300s., shipment, 240s., c.i.f.; Cochin, spot, 245s.; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts, 155s. per cwt., spot; shipment, 157s. c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Matto Grosso for shipment, 53s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 56s. Costa Rican, 75s., spot; shipment, 69s., c.i.f. Colombian, spot, 58s. 6d. nominal; shipment, 57s. 6d.

KOLA NUTS.—West African halves are 8d. per lb. on the spot; shipment, 7d. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—Spot £125 per flask of 76-lb. nominal, ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS.—(Per lb.). West Indian, spot, defectives, 8s. 6d.; sound unassorted, 10s. East Indian for shipment b.w.p., 4s. 6d.; 80's, 9s. 10½d.; 110's, 8s. 6d., all c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak, 3s. 9d. lb., spot; shipment, 3s. 5½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 4d., spot nominal; shipment, 2s. 7d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available shipment, 325s. cwt. c.i.f.

RHUBARB.—Various grades offered at from 6s. to 19s. 6d. per lb. spot.

SEEDS.—(per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 240s.; Turkish, 185s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 162s. 6d., spot. CELERY.—Indian, 170s., spot; shipment, 135s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Rumanian whole seed, 72s. 6d.; splits, 67s. 6d.; both duty paid; no Moroccan offering; shipment, Moroccan new-crop for

July-August, 72s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprian, 315s.; Indian, 295s.; Moroccan, 320s., duty paid; Syrian, 295s., in bond. DILL.—Indian, 130s., spot; shipment, 90s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 125s., duty paid; shipment; Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f., and Indian, 115s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan in short supply at 67s. 6d., quoted duty paid; shipment, 62s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 72s. to 105s., according to quality.

SENNA.—(Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot; Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.g., 1s. 2d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s. 0½d., c.i.f. Pods: Tinnevely hand-picked virtually unobtainable on spot; manufacturing, 1s. 2d. shipment, 1s. 1½d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked spot, 5s. 3d. to 7s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 1d.; c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

STYRAX.—Spot, 25s. per lb.; shipment cleared.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger quoted at 120s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 94s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Indian, spot nominally 500s. per cwt.; shipment, 300s., c.i.f. Continental root, 550s. nominal spot; no shipment offers.

WAXES.—(Per cwt.). BEES'—Dar-es-Salaam, 450s., shipment, 430s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 410s., in bond nominal; shipment, 390s., c.i.f., nominal. CANDELLILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 275s.; shipment, 250s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 555s.; shipment, 445s., c.i.f.

### Essential and Expressed Oils

BERGAMOT.—Spot, from 167s. per lb. for 35 per cent.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot, 4s. 1d.; shipment, 3s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 6d. in bond and 4s. 10½d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 1½d. in bond; 4s. 1d., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf for shipment, 6s. 3d., c.i.f., spot, 6s. 4d., in bond. Rectified, 10s. Distilled bud oil, ENGLISH, B.P., 26s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—From 32s. per lb. on the spot.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 23s. 6d. per kilo; shipment, 22s., c.i.f.

PALMAROSA.—Shipment, 145s. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot nominal.

PATCHOULI.—Spot 110s. per lb. duty paid; shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—(Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 13s., c.i.f.; spot, 12s. 9d. Brazilian for shipment, 13s., c.i.f.; spot, 13s. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 39s. to 49s., as to source.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish, 12s. per lb., duty paid.

SAGE.—Spanish, 21s. per lb.; Dalmatian 26s.

### UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JULY 5: GLYCERIN was raised ¼ cent. to bring the natural 96 per cent. to 23½ cents a lb., and the synthetic 99.5 per cent. to 24½ cents. LANOLIN is now 3 cents cheaper, with the cosmetic grade 37 cents per lb. and the pharmaceutical, 35 cents. Also lower is PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE, with domestic material now down \$6 to \$39.00 a kilo. PERU BALSAM dipped 5 cents to \$1.95 a lb. Turkish GERANIUM OIL at \$13.50 was down 50 cents and coriander at \$6.25 was 25 cents lower.



## TRADE MARKS

### APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," June 29, No. 4583  
 For chemical preparations in tablet form for inhibiting the growth of bacteria (1)  
 PANATABS, 886,021, by British Drug House, Ltd., London, N.1.  
 For artificial sweetening substances (1)  
 BETASAX, 891,955, by Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester.  
 For abrasive preparations and abrasive articles, for use on the skin, all being non-medicated toilet preparations and toilet articles (3)  
 BIO-PED, B882,054, by Eggar, Forrester International, Ltd., London, E.1.  
 For preparations for the hair (3)  
 LET'S LIVE, B885,852, by Clynol, Ltd., London, W.1.  
 For non-medicated toilet preparations for the eyebrows and eyelashes (3)  
 CILS DEMASQ, 886,799, by Laboratoires Roja, Nanterre (Seine), France.  
 For perfumes, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, preparations for colouring the hair and for setting the hair, all for sale in the United Kingdom otherwise than for export but not excluding goods for export to the Irish Republic (3)  
 DECORELLE, 887,169, by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, Yorks.  
 For preparations for cleaning the hands (3)  
 MITZOL, 887,523, by Deb Chemical Proprietaries, Ltd., Belper, Derbys.  
 For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils (3)  
 FREEWAY, 889,023, by Beecham Group, Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.  
 For perfumes, eau de Cologne, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, non-medicated toilet preparations, toilet articles, soaps and essential oils (3)  
 CHANSON D'OR, 890,188, by Romney Cosmetics, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.  
 For non-medicated toilet preparations being non-pruritic skin lotions (3) and for anti-pruritic skin lotions (5)  
 MIOL, 885,985-86, by Ethical Cosmetic Products, Ltd., London, N.W.8.  
 For medical and surgical swabs; bandages and dressings; all being made from textile fibres (5)  
 REGAL, 882,454, by Johnson and Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A.  
 For products containing antibiotics for use as additives to animal foodstuffs and as veterinary preparations (5)  
 AMS10A, B884,419, by Agrico, Ltd. of Guernsey, London, E.C.3.  
 For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, but not including medicated confectionery (5)  
 FRUMATE, 884,821, by Willows Francis, Ltd., London, E.8.  
 For disinfectants in liquid form containing pine extract (5)  
 PINE-O-LENE, 884,922, by Soaps and Detergents, Ltd., Liverpool, 2.  
 For pharmaceutical preparations for inhibiting reflex muscular action (5)  
 RESISTEX, B885,592, by Henry Fiertag, London, W.1.  
 For veterinary preparations and substances (5)  
 TASKEX, 885,819, by Shell International Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, S.E.1.  
 For preparations for retarding or regulating the growth of weeds in cereal crops (5)  
 MEPHETOL, 885,960, by J. W. Chafar, Ltd., Doncaster.  
 For veterinary preparations for use in connection with the treatment of dogs and cats, for export to and sale in countries other than the Republic of Ireland and the Channel Islands (5)  
 BOB MARTIN, 889,294, by Bob Martin (Export), Ltd., Southport, Lancs.  
 For veterinary preparations for use in connection with the treatment of dogs and cats, for sale in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and for export to and sale in the

Republic of Ireland and the Channel Islands (5)

BOB MARTIN, 889,295, by Bob Martin, Ltd., Southport, Lancs.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

PLACODIN, 886,758, SEDALINE, 887,683, by Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks. XYLOPROCT, 887,061, by A. B. Astra, Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, Sodertalje, Sweden.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for the treatment of stomach disorders and ailments, all being goods for human and veterinary use (5)

GASTREND, 888,057, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and substances (5)

MEPRATE, 888,111, by D.D.S.A. Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, S.W.5.

For fungicides, acaricides, algacides, bactericides, microbicides, cestocides and anthelmintics; antiseptics and disinfectants (5)

PANASAND, 890,440, by British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.1.

For insecticides, fungicides and herbicides (5)  
 ELVITOX, 892,176, by Baywood Chemicals, Ltd., Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments and parts (9)

HALINA-SIMPLETTE, 875,420, by W. Haking Industries (Mechanics & Optics), Ltd., Hong Kong. MIR, B880,041, by Technical & Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., London, W.2.

For cinematographic apparatus and instruments (9)

SAMCINE, B887,499, by Samuelson Film Service, Ltd., London, N.W.2.

For cameras (9)

CITATION, 890,739, by Hans Edwards, Stevenage, Herts.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings (9)

SIGELL, 891,040, by Photopia, Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.

For contraceptives made of rubber (10)

Device with the word THINEX, B886,995, by Auto-Distribution, A.B., Spanga, Sweden.

For contraceptive appliances (10)

HI-FI, 889,943, by Ritex-Gummi, Greste/Evenhausen, Germany.

For surgical, medical and veterinary instruments and apparatus (10)

VIGGO, 889,978, by Viggo, A.B., Halsingborg, Sweden.

For portable hair dryers (not being machines) and parts and fittings (11)

CONSOLETTE, 886,543, by Schick Incorporated (U.K.), Ltd., Billinghamurst, Sussex.

## PATENTS

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," June 29

Process for the manufacture of bright-drying polish emulsions. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,038,165.

Wax compositions for use in the manufacture of bright-drying polish emulsions. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 1,038,166.

N-monoalkoxy amides of substituted phenoxy alkanolic herbicidal compositions and process for preparing said amides. Velsicol Chemical Corporation. 1,038,184.

Diphenyl ethers and processes for their production and pharmaceutical compositions containing them. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 1,038,185.

Bleomycin and processes for preparation thereof. Zaidan Hojin Biseibutsu Kagaku Kenkyu Kai. 1,038,242.

Physiologic fluid pressure sensor. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. 1,038,270.

Azido-andamino-steroids. Abbott Laboratories. 1,038,275.

Pharmaceutical compositions. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 1,038,333.

Processes for preparing 2-alkyl-cyclopentane derivatives and the derivatives thus prepared. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,038,346.

2-carboxamido-substituted tetracyclines. Re-

cherche et Industrie Therapeutiques R.I.T. 1,038,347.

Androstane derivatives. G.D. Searle & Co. 1,038,349.

Penicillin derivatives. Beecham Group, Ltd. 1,038,367.

Cosmetic preparations containing albumins. Helene Curtis Industries, Inc. 1,038,415.

Herbicidal process and substituted isourea derivatives for use therein. Monsanto Co. 1,038,525.

Avian control and avicidal compositions. American Cyanamid Co. 1,038,526.

7-( $\gamma$ -Substituted acylamino) cephalosporanic acid and derivatives thereof. Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. 1,038,529.

Nematocidal compositions. Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V. 1,038,530.

Processes for the preparation of medicated dressings. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,038,532.

Microorganism sampling device. B. D. Laboratories, Inc. 1,038,589.

Powdered emulsifiable concentrate having utility as a biocide and method of making same. Harvest Queen Mill & Elevator Co. 1,038,607.

Compositions for use in acne and like conditions. Barnes-Hind Laboratories, Inc. 1,038,608.

$\Delta^2$ -3-oxo-steroids and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,038,628.

$\Delta^4$ , $\Delta^6$ -3-oxo-steroids. CIBA, Ltd. 1,038,629.

Manufacture of a polypeptide. CIBA, Ltd. 1,038,677.

Compounds having an adrenocorticotrophic hormone action and process for their manufacture. CIBA, Ltd. 1,038,678.

Biologically active anthroneslithium rheinanthrones. Westminster Laboratories, Ltd. 1,038,721.

Piperazine derivatives and processes for the production thereof. G. D. Searle & Co. 1,038,730.

Amino acid and peptide esters and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffman - La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,038,731.

Morphinan derivatives and a process for the manufacture thereof. F. Hoffman - La Roche & Co., A.G. 1,038,732.

Nicotinate ester, the preparation thereof and compositions thereof. Kyorin Seiyaku, K.K. 1,038,734.

Insect chemosterilant. Allied Chemical Corporation. 1,038,908.

Veterinary compositions for combating coccidiosis. Roussel-Uclaf. 1,038,911.

Derivatives of ajmaline. Dott Inverni & Della Beffa, S.p.A. 1,038,912.

Steroid derivatives and a process for their production. G. D. Searle & Co. 1,038,917.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. on or after August 10.

## NEW COMPANIES

P.C. = Private Company. R.O. = Registered Office.

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**WALLIS LABORATORY (SALES), LTD. (P.C.).** — Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, etc. Subscribers: A. Marrow and G. H. King. R.O.: Hollywell Industrial Estate, Wat-ford.

**J. & B. WARTON, LTD. (P.C.).** — Capital £500. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: John L. Warton and Betty Warton, M.P.S. Solicitors: Greagh Chapman & Co., 9 Bucklersbury, London, E.C.4.

**ARTHUR I. WILLIAMS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).** — Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: Mary Williams and Richard H. E. Davies. R.O.: 8 Castle Square, Caernarvon.

**Z.B.S., LTD. (P.C.).** — Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in perfumes and essences, etc. Directors: John S. S. Pilbrow, George E. Millson and William J. Hadley. R.O.: 3 Great James Street, London, W.C.1.

## PRINT AND PUBLICITY



**TRIAL "ROUNDABOUT",** Carousel-type display piece and "dispenser" for new trial-size *Soir de Paris* perfume of Boujois, Ltd., 2 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.

**PRESS ADVERTISING**  
**FISONS PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.,** Loughborough, Leics: Vitapointe hair conditioner and shampoos. In leading women's weekly magazines.

**H. J. HEINZ CO., LTD.,** Hayes Park, Hayes, Middlesex: Heinz baby foods. In women's magazines and specialist publications.

**PUBLICATIONS**  
**Booklets and leaflets**  
**JAPANESE CAMERAS, LTD.,** 50 Piccadilly, Tun-stall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs: "Minoltina-S" (8-p. leaflet).

**TAYLOR RUSTLESS FITTINGS CO., LTD.,** Ring



**"CARRIAGE" TRADE:** A new sight in the West End of London is the horse drawn carriage of Taylor of London, 169 Sloane Square, London, W.1, complete with top-hatted coachman. The gold-lettered yellow and black brougham repeats the house colours of the firm as used on its packs. Established in 1887, the house catered to the "carriage" trade of that day.

Road, Laver, Wortley, Leeds, 12: "Stainless steel sterilising autoclaves", "Stainless steel reaction vessels", "High pressure autoclaves" (data bulletins Nos. 3, 6 and 7).

**WESTBROOK LANOLIN Co.,** subsidiary of Wool-combers, Ltd., P.O. Box 227, Daisy Bank, Duckworth Lane, Bradford, 9: Aqualose SWL, SLT and L.30 (data sheets).

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of week of insertion.

### Monday, July 11

**NORTH METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,** Islington town hall, London, N.1. "Medicines—With Care" exhibition, Until July 16.

### Tuesday, July 12

**WELLCOME TRUST, Wellcome Historical Medical Library,** 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 5 p.m. Professor C. Coury (professor of the history of medicine, the Sorbonne) on "Basic Principles of Medicine in the Primitive Mind".

### Wednesday, July 13

**FEDERATION OF SOUTH-EASTERN PHARMACISTS** Visit to Charleston Manor, West Dean, Seaford, Sussex. Travel by members' cars, to arrive at 7 p.m. Tickets (price 6s. 6d. each) from Mr. J. C. N. Wilford, 19 Old Manor Close, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

**SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY,** Walton Heath golf club, Tadworth, at 1 p.m. Stableford competition (members only).

### Courses and Conferences

**INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS AND THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY, Institution of Electrical Engineers,** London, W.C.2. Conference on "Advances in Electron Microscopy." September 26-28. Details from the meetings officer, 47 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.



# Prescribers' Press

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments.

**POLDINE** methylsulphate (Nacton) may be used for the treatment of duodenal ulceration in place of vagotomy provided there is no significant obstruction to gastric emptying, say workers at Guy's Hospital medical school, London. They report on the progress of fifteen patients with peptic ulceration who have been treated for more than five years with the drug and who have taken part in a double-blind study. There is evidence that peptic ulceration is a self-limiting disorder, provided patients survive the complications, and the basis of the treatment involves pharmacological blockade of cholinergic activity to reduce the secretion of acid, believed to be the cause of chronic ulceration. In the trial, poldine was found to be effective in reducing gastric secretion of acid without producing the undesirable effects usually associated with anti-cholinergic drugs. Patients who had been treated with the drug for four years did not show a return to their original levels of acid secretion when inactive tablets were substituted (for up to thirty months) and the authors believe that that long-term reduction is a manifestation of the disorder rather than a direct effect of the drug. The raised secretion of acid before and during the early part of treatment is thought to indicate a predisposition to active ulceration at the time. Halved acid secretion levels have been maintained for up to seven years with-

out undesirable effects on a dosage range of 8-44 mgm. daily. (*B.M.J.*, July 2, p. 13.)

**PRELIMINARY** experience with rubidomycin, a new antibiotic with anti-mitotic action, in the treatment of acute lymphoblastic leukaemia, is reported from the Institute of Leukaemia Research, St. Louis Hospital, Paris. Ten children, each with the disease in an advanced form resistant to other chemotherapy, were treated with 1 mgm. per kilo of body weight daily for five days. Four complete and two partial remissions were observed in six patients in whom the effects of the drug could be adequately evaluated. The results are described by the authors as "remarkable", as the patients could have been expected to die within a short time. Remission, when it occurred, took place as early as the tenth day after the first injection, and only one five-day course was required to clear the bone marrow of blastic cells. Rubidomycin is derived from cultures of *Streptomyces coeruleorubidus*. (*Lancet*, July 2, p. 27.)

**COAGULATION** studies on ninety-seven women taking a variety of oral contraceptives have confirmed the presence of increased factor VII activity from the third month of their course, report workers at Withington Hospital, Manchester. The rise was not so great as was found in the last trimester of pregnancy when the contraceptives had been taken for a similar time, but after two years' therapy the changes were of the same order. A "worrying feature" was that levels were proportionately raised with increasing duration of oral contraception, and the authors stress the need to determine the duration of that cumulative effect. (*B.M.J.*, July 2, p. 23.)

**RESULTS** indicating that R factors play a major rôle in the drug-resistance of all pathogenic Gram-negative bacteria are presented by workers at the Harvard medical school, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Taking enteric bacteria (*E. coli*, proteus, klebsiella and pseudomonas) isolated from the urine of 100 patients they found that all species, including 69 per cent. of resistant strains, transferred part or all of their resistant genes to *E. coli* when grown in mixed culture. (*Lancet*, July 2, p. 15.)

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

- 3, 4-DIMETHOXY-PHENYLETHYLAMINE. Effects of, in man. *Nature*, June 25, p. 1377.  
 HYDRAZINE. Tumour-inducing effect of, in mice. *Nature*, June 25, p. 1377.  
 PHARMACEUTICALS AND the 'cheap drugs' policy. *Financial Times* annual review supplement, July 4.  
 TRANSFERABLE R FACTORS in enteric bacteria causing infection of the genito-urinary tract. *Lancet*, July 2, p. 15.  
 AMBILHAR in amoebic dysentery and amoebic liver abscess. *Lancet*, July 2, p. 20.  
 SECRETIN, Effect of, on insulin secretion. *Lancet*, July 2, p. 24.  
 RUBIDOMYCIN. *Lancet*, July 2, p. 27.  
 POLDINE. Progress in patients with peptic ulceration treated for more than five years with, including a double-blind study. *Brit. med.J.*, July 2, p. 13.  
 ORAL CONTRACEPTION, clotting factors during: Further report. *Brit.med.J.*, July 2, p. 23.  
 CARBENOXOLONE (Biogastone), Muscular pain during therapy with. *Brit.med.J.*, July 2, p. 48.  
 PARAINFLUENZA VACCINES. Immunogenicity of. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, June 6, p. 819.  
 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. The changing face of. *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, June 24, p. 377.  
 IR SPECTROSCOPY of aqueous detergent solutions, *J. Soc. cos. Chem.*, June 24, p. 391.

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period July 17 — 23

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
4711	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30
Alka Seltzer	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	8/300	5/200	8/300	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200	5/200
Anadin	3/90	6/134	4/120	1/30	2/70	1/30	4/120	8/125	4/120	1/30	2/60	3/90	—	2/60
Arrid deodorant	2/60	2/60	3/90	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—
Askit powders and tablets	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Bisodol	—	—	—	—	5/35	—	—	—	4/20	—	—	—	—	—
Carnation range	2/14	2/14	1/7	1/7	1/7	2/14	1/7	2/14	1/7	—	—	—	—	—
Dentu-Creme	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	1/30
Dentural	—	—	—	—	—	6/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dippity-Do	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—
Entero-Vioform	4/120	—	—	—	—	5/127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eucryl smokers' tooth powder	—	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freezone	—	2/60	1/30	4/28	5/35	—	1/40	—	—	—	4/20	3/21	—	—
Immac	3/90	2/60	1/30	2/70	2/60	2/60	3/100	1/30	3/90	1/30	5/25	3/100	—	1/30
Imperial Leather	4/120	4/120	6/180	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—
Ingram's shaving cream	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxene shampoo	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/6	2/6	1/30	2/6	2/6	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	—
Maybelline eye cosmetics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moorland indigestion tablets	—	—	—	1/45	—	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mum Rollette	2/60	2/14	2/37	2/14	3/90	2/14	2/37	2/30	2/37	2/37	2/37	2/37	—	—
Nair	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/60	2/30	2/60	2/30	2/60	—	—	2/30
Nivea	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poli-Grip	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—	2/60	—	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	2/60
QT suntan lotion	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radox	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	3/90
Rinestead pastilles	2/30	2/30	3/45	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	—	3/45	1/15	1/15	—	2/60
San Izal bleach	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T. C. P. liquid and cream	3/45	2/30	2/30	3/45	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	4/60	3/45	2/30	—	—
Vitalis	1/45	2/52	2/52	2/52	1/7	1/45	2/52	2/52	2/52	2/52	1/45	1/45	—	—
Vitapointe shampoo	3/90	1/30	4/120	1/30	3/90	3/90	2/60	4/120	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	—	1/30
Wright's coal tar soap	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	—
Zal disinfectant	2/30	2/30	2/30	3/30	2/30	3/30	5/30	2/30	3/30	1/30	2/30	2/30	—	3/30